

FACTS ON FILE



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WORLD AFFAIRS

Congo

Katangans in Léopoldville. 6 Katangan parliament members—3 deputies and 3 senators—arrived in Léopoldville under UN protection Dec. 27 and took their seats in the Congolese National Parliament Dec. 28. This was the first concrete step taken by Katanga to implement the Kitona unity agreement signed by Katanga Pres. Moise Tshombe and Premier Cyrille Adoula of the central Congolese government. [See p. 473B1-F2]

Tshombe, however, denied that it was his intention to carry out the agreement before its ratification by the Katanga Provincial Assembly. In a statement issued Dec. 27 as the Katangans were leaving Elisabethville, Tshombe asserted that the delegates were going to Léopoldville to negotiate a revision of the Congo's Fundamental Law (constitution) to permit Katanga continued autonomy. He said they would negotiate only on the basis of Katanga's constitution, which "foresees integration in a federation or a confederation of the Congo," and no central rule.

The Adoula government disagreed with Tshombe's version of the delegates' mission. In a communiqué made public Dec. 27, it welcomed the Katangans' return to Parliament.

(Albert Kalonji, self-proclaimed king of an independent South Kasai state, was detained by Congolese police in Léopoldville Dec. 30. Kalonji's regime had been dissolved by the Congolese Parliament Dec. 16, and his parliamentary immunity had been lifted Dec. 28.)

UN Accepts Congo Troops. The UN announced Dec. 23 that it had accepted a central government offer of 1,000 Congolese troops to reinforce the UN Force. It said the Congolese would serve under UN orders as did the other national detachments contributed to the force.

Tshombe charged Dec. 29 that central Congolese troops had attacked villages in northern Katanga with the support of UN transport planes and jet fighter-bombers. The UN denied Tshombe's charges.

UN and Katangan troops were reported to have begun joint patrols in Elisabethville Dec. 29 to halt looting and occasional sniping. The city had been reported calm since fighting halted Dec. 18-20, but Tshombe accused the UN Dec. 28 of preparing a new attempt to capture the city. The UN said its troops had been moved only to protect Baluba tribesmen and refugees from harassment by Katanga forces.

(The bodies of 3 International Red Cross aides who disappeared during the UN-Katanga fighting were found Dec. 23 in Elisabethville. The 3 were Georges Olivier, Swiss IRC chief in Katanga, Mme.

Nicole Vroomen, Belgian, and S. S. Smedding, Dutch.)

UN Asks Rhodesia Patrol. Actg. UN Secy. Gen. U Thant called on Britain Dec. 29 to permit the stationing of UN observers in Northern Rhodesia to prevent the smuggling of arms and supplies into Katanga from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

UN officials in the Congo had reported Dec. 26 that substantial military aid had been provided for Katanga by the federation. They charged that a Katanga Dornier bomber had operated from Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, and that 30 Rhodesians had been seen in Kipushi, near Elisabethville, with mobile heavy mortars. The UN had charged Dec. 23 that 48 armed jeeps, driven by Europeans and equipped with machineguns, had crossed into Katanga from Northern Rhodesia Dec. 21.

The UN charges were denied Dec. 26 by Federal Prime Min. Sir Roy Welensky. He declared that Rhodesia had barred the export of weapons and military supplies to Katanga.

Union Minière Accused. UN and U.S. officials charged Dec. 27-28 that the Belgian-run Union Minière du Haut-Katanga had actively abetted Katanga's fight against the UN and was indirectly responsible for political attacks on UN Congo policy.

The UN charges were made in a report written by Sture C. Linner, chief of UN Congo operations. Linner's report, made public by the UN Dec. 28, asserted that during the recent Elisabethville fighting, attacks had been made on UN forces by "a hard core of non-African extremists and mercenaries" operating from Union Minière facilities. It said that when UN troops captured the firm's buildings in the city, it found an anti-aircraft gun, ammunition and facilities for 2 military camps on the property. (The UN earlier had charged that the firm's workshops had armed and fitted bombracks to Katanga's planes.)

The U.S. accusations were made in addresses delivered Dec. 27 by Asst. State Secy. G. Mennen Williams in Detroit and by Deputy Asst. State Secy. Carl T. Rowan in Philadelphia. They alleged that European and American opposition to UN Congo policies had been instigated by a Katanga propaganda campaign financed by the Union Minière.

Rowan said: "Union Minière pays about 80% of the tax revenues of Katanga and . . . would rather see Katanga as an easily-controlled 'separate nation' than as part of a larger Congo nation whose government might not be as friendly as Mr.

Tshombe. . . Both speeches named Michel Struelens, chief of the Katanga Information Service in New York, as head of the propaganda effort in the U.S.

(Union Minière was formed in 1906 to exploit Katanga's huge copper reserves. The firm produced an estimated 60% of the world's cobalt and 8.4% of its copper. It employed 1,700 whites and 22,000 Africans. It controlled concessions totaling 7,700 square miles, nearly the area of New Jersey. The firm's assets were valued at \$2½ billion in 1960, before Congo unrest brought a drop in value of its shares from approximately \$1,000 to \$220. 18.14% of Union Minière's stock was held in trust for the Congo; 14.47% was held by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. [Britain's Rhodes interests]; 13.11% was held by Belgian interests [4.64% by the Société Générale investment trust, and 8.77% by the Compagnie du Katanga, both of which were said to own a substantial part of Tanganyika Concessions]; 53.98% was held by 120,000 shareholders, ¼ of them French.)

(According to the Dec. 12 N.Y. Times, Union Minière spokesmen in Brussels estimated the firm's payments to the Katanga government at approximately \$52 million in 1961. This included taxes, franchise payments and dividends on the stock held in trust for the Congo as a whole. The Katanga government had made the dividend payments a condition for uninterrupted Union Minière production.)

Rift Over UN Action. The UN's Dec. 6-18 military offensive against the Katanga régime had divided the Western powers.

The UN military action was supported by the Kennedy Administration despite some strong Congressional opposition, both Democratic and Republican. It was supported also by Canada, a few smaller European states, and India and other key members of the neutralist and Asian-African blocs. There were indications of backing from the USSR, which refrained from its past attacks on UN Congo policies during the fighting. It was opposed by Britain, France, Belgium and other European countries with interests in Africa.

The British and French opposition to the U.S.' stand was made clear to State Secy. Rusk Dec. 10 in Paris by British Foreign Secy. Lord Home and French Foreign Min. Maurice Couve de Murville. The 3, meeting in advance of a NATO Council session, were able to agree only that there should be "a united and peaceful Congo." The British and French position was backed by most of the 13 other NATO ministers Dec. 12.

The UN military action was defended by U Thant from its inception as necessary to restore order to Katanga and carry out the Congo resolutions approved by the vast majority of UN states. Thant repeatedly refused to halt the action until UN troops had attained their Katanga objectives. He refused to act on a British request Dec. 13 for a truce on the ground that the Katanga régime had shown no interest in halting the fighting. He told his 19-nation Advisory Committee on the Congo Dec. 16 that the imposition of a ceasefire before UN troops had taken their "short-term objectives" "would be a serious setback" for the UN.

Thant agreed to the Dec. 18 truce only after UN troops had penetrated the center of Elisabethville and the Tshombe government had committed itself to unity talks

Country-by-country developments as the Katanga crisis progressed:

A U.S.—Kennedy Administration support of the UN offensive was stated formally by State Secy. Rusk at a Washington news conference Dec. 8. Rusk said: "I should like to reiterate United States support for the current program of Secy. Gen. U Thant to restore freedom of movement for United Nations forces in Katanga. . . . We regret the loss of life caused by renewed fighting against the UN, but . . . the UN must not be prevented from fulfilling its mandate." If the UN effort failed, "the Congo will face civil war and anarchy and be open to Communist penetration."

B Actg. State Secy. George W. Ball said at a specially-summoned news conference Dec. 13: "We want a cease-fire as soon as feasible. But we do not believe any cease-fire is feasible until the minimum objectives of the UN have been attained. There cannot be a repetition of the events of September when the United Nations was widely regarded as having suffered a defeat at the hands of the Katanga authorities and the situation further deteriorated." The UN Force was committed to carrying out "the mission given it by the Security Council and the General Assembly."

C Pres. Kennedy intervened personally in the UN-Katanga crisis Dec. 14 after receiving a message (made public Dec. 15) in which Tshombe affirmed his willingness to open talks with the central government and appealed to Mr. Kennedy "to stop at once [the] useless bloodshed." The President communicated with both Tshombe and Prime Min. Adoula Dec. 14 and designated U.S. Amb.-to-Congo Edmund A. Gullion as his personal representative in efforts to bring the 2 Congolese leaders together. (Gullion's intervention was credited with arranging the Tshombe-Adoula meeting.)

D Pres. Kennedy, informed by Gullion Dec. 17 that Adoula had agreed to a meeting, immediately cabled Tshombe that Gullion would accompany him to the talks and, with the UN, would guarantee his safe return to Katanga.

E The UN ordered its troops in Katanga to hold fire Dec. 18 after Tshombe left Elisabethville en route to the Kitona talks. [See p. 461B1]

F The Kennedy Administration's support of the UN action in Katanga came under domestic political attack Dec. 19. Ex-Vice Pres. Nixon, in a syndicated article in the N.Y. Herald Tribune, charged that the U.S.' Congo policy had been a failure and that, with the support of UN neutralists, it was leading toward a Communist takeover of the Congo. Nixon described Tshombe as a dedicated anti-Communist and the Adoula government as Communist-infiltrated. Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.) charged UN troops with "naked aggression" and "atrocities" against Katanga and demanded a Senate probe of the U.S.' Congo policy. (Dodd's statement was endorsed Dec. 30 by ex-Pres. Hoover.)

G Similar views had been expressed by Sens. Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.), James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) and Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.), and by

Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.). Dirksen had been listed among 81 sponsors of a private American Committee for Aid to Katanga Freedom Fighters formed Dec. 14, but he denied authorizing use of his name by the group. The committee was headed by Max Yergan, a Negro educator.

The Administration's policies were defended in a Los Angeles speech made by State Undersecy. Ball Dec. 19 and at an executive meeting held by State Secy. Rusk Dec. 20 with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Ball said: UN intervention in the Congo had been "the only alternative to big-power intervention" involving "the dangers of a brush-fire war in the heart of the most volatile of continents." "If one looks at the problem from the viewpoint of saving all of Central Africa from chaos and Communist infiltration, then clearly the acceptance of armed secession by a tribal area . . . can lead only to disaster." The UN's armed action "was necessary to prevent a civil war that would have made the last few days in Elisabethville look like a picnic."

Rusk called attention to the Ball speech after his meeting with the Senators Dec. 20.

Britain—British opposition to the UN offensive in Katanga was made clear Dec. 6 by Edward Heath, Lord Privy Seal and foreign affairs spokesman in the House of Commons. Heath told Parliament that "the UN forces are of course fully entitled to protect themselves when they are attacked, but they have not got a permit from the [Congo] resolutions to try to impose a political solution by force." Lord Home, the foreign secretary, told the House of Lords Dec. 7 that Britain was opposed to "force . . . being carried to a point of leading the United Nations into an endless war and chaos."

A British aide-memoire transmitted to U Thant Dec. 13 called on him to "secure an immediate cease-fire in Katanga" and facilitate a negotiated settlement. It reiterated that Britain "cannot agree that it is the duty of the United Nations to impose a political solution" on Katanga.

A government motion indorsing Britain's Congo policies was approved by Parliament without vote Dec. 14 over Laborite charges that Conservative leaders were acting at the bidding of a "Katanga lobby" centered on Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. and Rhodesian mining interests.

Home warned in the House of Lords Dec. 18 that the UN, if it persisted in its Congo actions, might "sow the seeds of its own destruction." He asserted that "matters could come to such a pass that we should have to withdraw our support" for the UN. In an address Dec. 28 to a British UN Association branch in Berwick-Upon-Tweed, Home said: The UN had reached a point where "a large part of the organization which is dedicated to peace openly condones aggression"; "the chaos in the Congo" was the result of premature independence and of "reckless" UN resolu-

tions against colonialism.

(Foreign Office spokesmen confirmed Dec. 31 that Britain had agreed to supply the UN Force with mortar smoke bombs. An earlier British decision to give the UN 24 1,000-pound aerial bombs had been disclosed Dec. 8 but had been made subject to political conditions Dec. 11 after strong Conservative Party opposition. The UN withdrew its request for the bombs Dec. 13.)

Belgium—Foreign Min. Paul-Henri Spaak charged in 2 messages to U Thant Dec. 8 that UN forces had begun "war operations" against Katanga and had inflicted widespread damage to property and loss of life among the province's civilians. Thant replied Dec. 8, rejecting Belgian charges of UN aggression and brutality. He accused Belgium's Union Minière interests of supporting and financing Katangan resistance to integration in the Congo.

Belgium and the central Congolese government announced Dec. 27 their resumption of diplomatic relations, broken off in 1960. The renewal of ties had been voted unanimously by the Congolese Parliament Nov. 27.

(The U.S. Embassy in Brussels was stoned Dec. 10 by Belgian demonstrators protesting the U.S.' support of UN operations in Katanga.)

France—A Foreign Ministry statement declared Dec. 8 that France maintained "complete reserve" toward UN actions in Katanga. It described them as contrary to the UN Charter. France Dec. 15 closed French airspace to planes carrying men or supplies to the UN forces in Katanga.

USSR—The Soviet UN mission charged in a statement Dec. 7 that Belgium, Britain and France, in league with the "U.S." big monopolies, were "openly sabotaging" UN operations in Katanga and had encouraged Tshombe "to act against the United Nations."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Min. Valerian A. Zorin charged at a UN press conference Dec. 22 that the U.S. had used UN Undersecy. Ralph J. Bunche to manipulate the Kitona peace talks and save the régime of Katanga Pres. Tshombe. Bunche denied the charge.

(The central Congolese government resumed diplomatic relations with the USSR, Poland and Czechoslovakia Dec. 2. They had been suspended in Sept. 1960.)

East-West Relations

JFK Assesses Year. A personal assessment by Pres. Kennedy of the results of his first year in office was published prominently by U.S. newspapers Dec. 31. His views were made known to newsmen by personal aides and by high Administration sources.

Mr. Kennedy was said to feel: (1) 1961 had produced no major alteration of the power balance; the U.S. had maintained a narrow military

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and political lead over the USSR; (2) cold-war tensions had not declined, but a 3d world war was less likely; (3) there had been no significant progress toward settlement of major East-West differences; (4) the Soviet bloc had displayed weakness in the Russian-Chinese rift and had made little progress in Africa or Latin America.

German Developments. The U.S. mission in West Berlin disclosed Dec. 29 that the Soviet Berlin commandant, Col. Andrei I. Solovyev, had been barred from the U.S. sector of West Berlin. The action was in retaliation for East German border guards' refusal to let a U.S. adviser enter East Berlin with the U.S. commandant, Maj. Gen. Albert Watson 2d, without submitting to an identification check. Occupants of all Soviet military vehicles entering the U.S. sector were subjected to identity check beginning Dec. 31. [See p. 474B1]

East German CP First Secy. Walter Ulbricht said Dec. 30, in an article in Pravda, that the flight of refugees from East Germany had cost East Germany's economy the equivalent of \$1½ billion.

(The dismemberment of Germany had been urged by each member of World War II's Allied Big 3 at the 1943 Teheran conference, according to conference papers made public by the U.S. State Department June 17. Winston Churchill, considered the most lenient, had suggested that Germany be divided in 3 and kept divided for at least 50 years. Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed a 5-zone split, and Joseph V. Stalin urged that Germany be broken into many pieces.)

Defection & Spy Cases. Soviet Amb.-to-Netherlands Panteleimon K. Ponomarenko and Dutch Amb.-to-USSR Henri A. Helb were ordered expelled from the Netherlands and the USSR, respectively, Oct. 13 as the result of an incident involving defecting Soviet biochemist Aleksei Golub, 35, and his wife, Irena, 32, at Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport Oct. 9. During a tour of Holland, Golub had asked for political asylum, but his wife decided to return to the USSR. She was waiting for a Moscow-bound plane when Ponomarenko and Soviet Embassy aides scuffled with Dutch police who had sought to ask her whether she was leaving voluntarily. [See Vol. XIX, pp. 139C3, 129D3]

Lt. Col. Anatoly Loginov, assistant military attaché at the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, was expelled from Canada Dec. 10. The Ministry of External Affairs said Dec. 11 that Loginov had tried to buy classified information from a Canadian government employee.

West Germany announced Nov. 17 the arrest Sept. 1 of Bogdan Stashinski, 30, ex-Soviet secret policeman alleged to have admitted the killing of Ukrainian anti-Soviet guerrilla leader Stepan Bandera in Munich Oct. 15, 1959. [See Vol. XIX, p. 339E3]

Among foreign tourists jailed by Soviet courts on charges of spying for the West: Adolf Werner, 51, and his wife, Hermine, 45, of Karlsruhe, West Germany, sentenced to 15 and 7 years, respectively in Kiev Nov. 29. Walter Naumann, 27, and Peter Sonntag, 22, both of West Germany, sentenced to 12 years in Moscow Nov. 23. Evert Reydon, 30, and Lou de Jager, 25, both of the Netherlands, sentenced to 13 years in Kiev Oct. 5. Guenther Maennel, 30, chief of the American desk in the East German Foreign Intelligence Department, defected to the West (announced by West German Interior Ministry Nov. 28).

Laos

Princes' Meeting Fails. The 3 princely leaders of Laos' warring political movements met in Vientiane Dec. 27 but failed to take any steps toward

forming a coalition government. An earlier meeting, held Dec. 14 in the rebel-held Plaine des Jarres, also had been unsuccessful.

The Vientiane talks broke up when Prince Boun Oum, premier of the pro-Western Laotian government, told the 2 other leaders—Prince Souvanna Phouma of the neutralist faction and Prince Souphanouvong of the pro-Communist Pathet Lao—that he saw no reason to join them in further talks. Boun Oum said: "The Zurich agreement [to form a coalition] is finished," as was the Hin Heup accord which named Souvanna Phouma premier of the eventual coalition; if Souvanna was premier-designate, it was up to him alone to form a cabinet.

Efforts to revive the Vientiane talks failed. Souphanouvong left the capital Dec. 29, and Souvanna followed the next day.

Geneva Accord on Troops. The 14-nation Geneva conference on Laos reached agreement Dec. 11, at its 42d session, on withdrawing all foreign forces except the French from Laos.

Under the accord, the final Geneva agreement would fix a 75-day time limit for an inspected withdrawal of all "irregular troops, foreign paramilitary formations and foreign military personnel." The Laotian government would retain the right to ask France to supply "a precisely limited number" of military instructors if these were needed to retrain the Laotian army. (France was the only nation permitted to retain troops in Laos under the 1954 Geneva agreement.) The conference addressed an appeal Dec. 18 to all Laotian factions to speed agreement on a coalition government.

(The only major problems remaining before the conference: integration of the rival factions' troops in a unified army and Communist demands that SEATO renounce its pledge of protection for Laos.) [See p. 442B2]

South Vietnam

U.S. Arms Aid Increased. The U.S. aircraft ferry-carrier Core arrived in Saigon Dec. 11 with 33 U.S. Army helicopters and 400 air and ground crewmen assigned to operate them for the South Vietnamese army.

The helicopter consignment was the first overt indication of direct U.S. involvement in South Vietnam's war against Communist guerrillas. It followed an announcement by State Secy. Rusk Dec. 8 that the U.S. was consulting with its allies on the provision of joint economic and technical defense support for Vietnam. Rusk said: The guerrilla campaign against South Vietnam had approached the proportions of "conventional warfare"; the country was in "clear and present danger" of Red conquest.

The N.Y. Times reported from Washington Dec. 20 that uniformed U.S. troops and specialists were "operating in battle areas with South Vietnamese forces" and although not in combat, were authorized to fire back if fired upon. The troops, said to number about 2,000, were described as operating aircraft and transport and communications facilities. The Times reported that the U.S. had delivered \$500 million worth of military equipment to South Vietnam in

the last 7 years, \$65 million in 1961.

(Heavy fighting was reported to have continued in South Vietnam in December, with 200 guerrillas listed killed in an attack on Trug Giang, Kien Hoa Province, Dec. 12-13. November casualties were said to have totaled 405 South Vietnamese troops killed and 534 wounded, 196 guerrillas killed and 371 captured.)

Ngo Reform Accord Seen. Washington sources reported Dec. 16 that Pres. Ngo Dinh Diem had agreed to U.S. demands for a joint program to assay South Vietnam's need for rapid and radical reforms to assure economic and military efficiency. The reports, circulated by Administration officials, came after intensive negotiations between Ngo and U.S. Amb.-to-South Vietnam Frederick E. Nolting Jr. Ngo's refusal to accept U.S. demands for liberalization of his régime had been reported by Saigon dispatches Nov. 26, but an agreement reportedly was reached after the U.S. threatened to recall Nolting and curtail its aid.

In return for Ngo's assent to the reform, the U.S. was said to have promised a heavy increase in its economic and military aid programs. Pres. Kennedy informed Ngo in a letter made public Dec. 15 that "we shall promptly increase our assistance to your defense effort." [See p. 415F2]

Algeria

France to Recall Troops. French Pres. Charles De Gaulle announced Dec. 29 that starting in January 2 French divisions and "a number of air formations" would be brought back from Algeria. (2 divisions had been withdrawn in the past 6 months.) De Gaulle said France "intends to bring to an end" its "political, economic, financial and military commitment" in Algeria. [See p. 396G2]

Violence. Among assassinations attributed to the Secret Army Organization in Algeria:

An Algiers police commissioner—René Joubert—was machine-gunned to death Nov. 9. Bekla Mayor Salah Benacer, 61, a Moslem and French Senate member, was slain by machinegun fire Nov. 12 near Rocher-Noir, 33 miles from Algiers; his assailants escaped in a car. Lt. Col. Pierre Ranson, 43, military security chief for western Algeria, was killed Dec. 14 by a bomb under his bed in an Algiers hotel. [See p. 427C3]

United Nations

Assembly Recesses. The UN General Assembly recessed its 16th regular session Dec. 21 until Jan. 15, 1962, when it was to reconvene to deal with the problems of Angola and Ruanda-Urundi, Belgian-administered trust territory scheduled to become independent in 1962.

The Assembly, however, completed action on most of the major matters brought before it: the naming of U Thant as successor to the late Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, the refusal to admit Communist China to UN membership, the authorization of a \$200 million bond issue to tide the UN over a financial crisis, and renewed disarmament efforts.

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson said at a UN press conference Dec. 21 that among the Assembly's 1961 decisions were many that were "magnificent and perhaps decisive for the future peace of the world." He said that the session had assured the UN's future by dealing successfully with these 4 outstanding problems: Hammarskjöld's succession, Chinese

representation, the UN financial crisis and Katanga's attempted secession from the Congo. He said of the UN's Congo operation: "I think in the perspective of history it may be judged the [UN's] greatest single creative political act . . . up to this time."

Soviet Deputy Foreign Min. Valerian A. Zorin agreed Dec. 22 with Stevenson's assessment of the session's success, but he said at a UN news conference that it was a result of the increased influence of the Soviet bloc and uncommitted nations. He chided Stevenson for predicting the UN's death if it failed to act against India in the Goa crisis and said: "It shows that the United States judges the United Nations first of all by the question of whether they can use it to further their own policies."

(Zorin and the Byelorussian and Bulgarian UN delegates had walked out of a New York dinner honoring Stevenson Nov. 29 when U.S. Vice Pres. Johnson began an address hailing NATO's defenses against potential Soviet aggression. The dinner was held to award Stevenson the first World Humanitarian Award of MEDICO [Medical International Cooperation].)

Major decisions of the Assembly in the final weeks before its recess [For other actions taken by the 16th session after it convened Sept. 19, see pp. 427E2, 405D3-407D3, 397B2, 370E1, 359D2-360C2, 341B1-342C2]:

Chinese representation — The Assembly voted Dec. 15 by 48 to 37 (19 abstentions) to reject a Soviet draft resolution calling for Nationalist China's expulsion from the UN and its replacement by Red China.

The vote followed the first Assembly debate since 1950 on the question of Red China's admission to the UN. In every previous session since 1950, the matter had been considered by the Assembly's steering committee but had been deferred; the U.S. had announced at the start of the 16th session that it would not oppose Assembly debate of Red Chinese admission. The U.S., however, won Assembly endorsement Dec. 15, by a 61-34 vote (7 abstentions), for a 2d resolution making any substantive resolution dealing with Chinese representation subject to a 2/3 majority.

A 3d resolution, rejected Dec. 15 by a 45-30 vote (29 abstentions), would have provided for the admission of Red China, would have omitted the Soviet draft's call for the expulsion of Nationalist China, but would have retained the Soviet draft's preamble describing the Peiping régime as the only one "competent to occupy China's place" in the UN.

The majority against Red China's admission was composed of the U.S. and most of its West European allies, all Latin American states except Cuba, France and several former French African nations, Nationalist China and the SEATO powers, and Canada and several Commonwealth nations. Voting with the USSR and Soviet bloc in favor of Red China's admission were Britain, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Cuba, India and several neutralist states, Ghana, Guinea and several newly independent African nations.

British Rep.-to-UN Joseph B. Godber told the Assembly Dec. 15 that Britain had voted for the resolution because it believed Red China should be in the UN, but that Britain would not support Security Council action needed to expel Nationalist China.

The debate on Chinese representation was begun by the Assembly Dec. 1. Leading the opposition to Red China's admission, U.S. Amb.-to-UN Stevenson denounced the Peiping government for aggression in Korea, Tibet and Vietnam and warned that "the whole future of the United Nations may be at stake" unless the Assembly rejected the Soviet draft.

Soviet Rep.-to-UN Zorin led Soviet bloc delegates in a walkout from the Assembly Dec. 1 when Nationalist delegate Tingfu F. Tsiang denounced Red China's leaders as "even more bellicose than their Russian comrades, if that is possible." Zorin had termed the Nationalist government "a rotten political corpse" kept "alive by sops from the master's table."

Replying to Stevenson's charges that Red China had threatened aggression against the Nationalist régime, Zorin said it was Red China's own business whether it used force or other means for "liquidation of the Chiang Kai-shek clique."

Highlights of the remainder of the debate: Mrs. Ulla G. Lindstrom of Sweden urged Dec. 4 that the UN agree "in principle" to admit Red China but leave the question of Nationalist China's seat to the 17th Assembly's credentials committee; Nigerian Foreign Min. Jaja A. Wachuku said Dec. 5 that both Communist and Nationalist China should be represented in the UN; Japanese Rep.-to-UN Katsuo Okazaki indicated support Dec. 6 for a "2 Chinas" solution but backed the U.S. demand that a 2/3 majority be required for any Assembly action on the matter; U On Sein of Burma conceded Dec. 7 that Communist China had been guilty of bad conduct, but he supported its admission on the ground the UN was not "meant for good governments only"; Canadian Sen. Alfred J. Brooks said Dec. 8 that there was no justification for proposals that Nationalist China be deprived of UN representation in order to seat Red China; Irish External Affairs Min. Frank Aiken suggested Dec. 11 that the Peiping government be required to commit itself publicly to uphold world peace and human rights before admission to the UN; Cypriot Rep.-to-UN Zenon Rossides warned Dec. 13 that the expulsion of Nationalist China would sanction Communist military action against it and endanger peace.

(In Nationalist China's statement during general debate, Foreign Min. Shen Chang-huan had warned the Assembly Oct. 4 that the Chinese Communists were "international bullies" whose admission to the UN would result in its collapse and would bring "an era of collective aggression, not of collective security." Nationalist Pres. Chiang Kai-shek, in an address broadcast to Formosa and mainland China Oct. 9 on the eve of the Chinese Republic's 50th anniversary, declared that Communist China's entry to the UN would bring on World War III. He blamed the neutralist nations for supporting Red China's admission under "the illusion that they can live a few minutes longer if they sacrifice some others.")

UN membership — The number of UN member states rose to 104 Dec. 14 with the admission of Tanganyika, former British-administered UN trust territory in East Africa. Tanganyika's application was approved by unanimous votes of the Assembly and Security Council.

Kuwait's application for UN membership was vetoed by the USSR in the Security Council Nov. 30 on the ground that it remained a British colony despite its removal from British protection earlier in 1961. Kuwait's application was sponsored by the UAR and supported by all 10 other Security Council states. It was the USSR's 98th Security Council veto.

UN councils — The Assembly filled vacancies remaining on the Security Council and Economic & Social Council after early, inconclusive ballots.

Rumania and the Philippines were elected Dec. 1 to share a 2-year term

in the Security Council seat currently held by Turkey but due to become vacant Jan. 1, 1962. Rumania was to serve in 1962, the Philippines in 1963.

India and Yugoslavia were elected Nov. 14 to the 2 remaining 3-year terms on the Economic & Social Council. [See p. 407F1-A2]

Hammarskjöld death — The Assembly voted unanimously Oct. 26 to order a UN investigation into the causes of the Northern Rhodesian plane crash in which Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld and 15 aides were killed. U Thant named a committee of 5 experts Dec. 8 to carry out the probe. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland had informed the UN in a report made public Dec. 18 that its investigation of the crash had "failed to determine any positive causes of the accident." The Rhodesian report confirmed that bullets had been found in the bodies of several of the crash victims, but it said they were from ammunition exploded by the fire that followed the crash. [See p. 341B1]

(A \$6,200,000 Dag Hammarskjöld Library was dedicated at UN headquarters in New York Nov. 16. The library had been named in memory of Hammarskjöld by a resolution adopted by the Assembly Oct. 16 without objection.)

(A report issued Oct. 9 by the U.S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee asserted that the late Povl Bang-Jensen, former Danish diplomat dismissed from UN service in 1958, might have been the victim of a Russian "political murder dressed up as suicide.") [See Vol. XIX, p. 396C2]

UN financial crisis — The Assembly dealt with a growing financial crisis resulting from extraordinary UN expenditures in the Congo and the reluctance of many states to pay for these expenditures and their regular UN budgetary assessments.

The Assembly voted Dec. 20 by 52 to 11 (France and the Soviet bloc opposed, 32 abstentions) to ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on whether member states were bound legally by the UN Charter to pay their assessments for UN "peace-keeping" operations that had been voted by a majority of UN members. The court was asked to rule on the legal force of Charter Article 19, which held that "the expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly."

The Assembly voted Dec. 20 by 58 to 13 (24 abstentions) to authorize U Thant to issue up to \$200 million worth of UN bonds to cover the organization's current and future deficit. The bonds would be sold to governments, national banks and approved nonprofit organizations. They would carry 2% interest, would mature in 25 years and would be redeemed from regular UN budget appropriations beginning in 1963.

The suggestion for a bond issue was first made by Thant Nov. 29 in a memo to the 5 permanent Security Council states. The proposal was embodied in a draft resolution submitted to the Assembly's Budgetary Committee Dec. 16 and was approved by the committee Dec. 19 by a 45-11 vote (21 abstentions, 27 countries absent).

Thant had warned the Budgetary Committee Dec. 11 that at current rates, the UN deficit would reach \$107½ million by the end of 1961 and \$170 million by June 1962. He said the UN's "financial difficulties" had "become so serious as now to threaten the ability of the organiza-

tion to carry out its primary responsibilities and approved programs."

A UN financial report released Dec. 12 listed unpaid assessments totalling \$103,852,015 as of Nov. 30. \$55,497,398 was in unpaid assessments for UN operations in the Congo (\$148 million appropriated since July 1960), \$26,863,725 was in unpaid assessments levied for the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East (\$94,222,800 appropriated since 1956), and \$21,490,398 was in unpaid assessments for the regular UN budget since 1959. The USSR, which had refused to pay its share of Congo or UNEF assessments, was the leading delinquent, with \$41,271,180 in unpaid UN bills; Nationalist China was 2d (\$14,225,155).

(The Kennedy Administration's plans to seek Congressional authorization to buy up to half the \$200 million UN bond issue were announced Dec. 28 by Asst. State Secy. Harlan Cleveland at a Washington news conference. Cleveland declared that "Congressional approval of this proposal will frustrate the Soviet attempt to starve the United Nations into submission" by not paying its share.)

Budget—The UN's planned 1962 expenditures were outlined in 3 budgets adopted by the Assembly Dec. 20.

The regular 1962 administrative budget set expenditures at \$82,144,740, an increase of \$9,175,400 over the 1961 financial year.

Major expenditures provided by the regular budget: \$2,687,240 for travel, special meetings and conferences; \$52,330,200 for staff salaries, costs and travel; \$13,232,650 for buildings, maintenance and general expenses; \$6,400,000 for technical programs dealing with economic development, social and human rights activities, public administration and narcotics control; \$3,847,650 for special missions and UN field services; \$2,525,800 for the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees; \$926,600 for the International Court.

(A supplementary budget resolution adopted Dec. 18 disclosed that the UN's regular 1961 budget had been reduced by \$1,320,000 from a planned total of \$72,969,300.)

An \$80 million appropriation to cover the cost of UN Congo operations between Nov. 1 and June 30, 1962 was approved by a 67-13 vote (15 abstentions). The resolution, recognizing that the "extraordinary" Congo expenditures could not be included in the regular budget, authorized Thant to continue Congo expenditures at a rate of up to \$10 million monthly. It reduced by 50%-80% the Congo assessments of poorer UN states and appealed to other nations to make up the deficit. It specifically asked Belgium for funds.

A \$9,750,000 appropriation to cover the cost of maintaining the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1962 was adopted by a 61-11 vote (24 abstentions). The resolution authorized Thant to continue UNEF expenditures at a rate of up to \$1,625,000 monthly and contained a similar reduction of the UNEF assessments for poorer states.

The UN's scale of assessments was amended for 1962-64 by a resolution adopted Dec. 18 by a 77-11 vote (one abstention). The U.S.' share of UN expenditures was reduced from 32.51% to 32.02%, and the USSR's share was raised from 13.62% to 14.97%.

Disarmament negotiations—The Assembly voted unanimously Dec. 20 to adopt a joint U.S.-Soviet resolution creating an 18-nation Disarmament Committee that would renew negotiations toward an "agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control."

The resolution called for the resumption of such negotiations "at the earliest possible time" on the basis of the joint U.S.-Soviet statement of agreement on disarmament principles presented to the Assembly Sept. 20. The 18-nation committee was ordered to report on its progress to the UN Disarmament Commission by June 1, 1962. Membership of the new committee: Brazil, Britain, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, USSR, UAR and U.S. Readiness to resume disarmament negotiations was made clear in statements to the Assembly's Political Committee by Soviet Deputy Foreign Min. Zorin and U.S. Amb.-to-UN Stevenson Nov. 15 on the committee's opening of debate on the disarmament question. Stevenson and Zorin exchanged preliminary draft resolutions and began private talks Nov. 28 on the composition of the group in which the new talks would be held. The joint resolution was presented to the Political Committee Dec. 13 and was approved unanimously by that body later Dec. 13.

The Assembly, in an Indian-sponsored resolution approved unanimously Nov. 28, had endorsed the private U.S.-Soviet talks and had urged quick agreement on the composition of the proposed Disarmament Committee. [See pp. 407D2, 370E1]

Nuclear tests — The Assembly adopted several resolutions on the manufacture and testing of nuclear weapons. [For those adopted early in the session, see pp. 406E2-407C2]

A resolution calling for the setting aside of Africa as a "denuclearized zone" was approved Nov. 24 by a 55-0 vote (44 abstentions, including most NATO, Latin and French African states, 4 absent). The resolution asked all states to refrain from nuclear tests in Africa or from storing or transporting nuclear weapons on the continent. It was approved by the Political Committee Nov. 14 by a 57-0 vote (42 abstentions). U.S. delegate Arthur H. Dean said Nov. 24 that the U.S. had abstained because "we do not believe . . . Africa can be effectively isolated from nuclear war . . . by a mere uninspected, uncontrolled, unpoliced declaration. . . ."

A declaration condemning any use of nuclear weapons as a "violation of the [UN] Charter" "contrary to the rules of international law and to the laws of humanity" was adopted Nov. 24 by a 55-20 vote (U.S. and most NATO states opposed; 26 abstentions, including most Latin and SEATO states; 2 absent). The declaration called on U Thant to begin consultations for the convening of "a special conference for signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons for war purposes." The draft, sponsored by 12 Asian-African states, had been approved by the Political Committee

Nov. 14 by a 60-16 vote (25 abstentions, 2 absent). Dean warned the Assembly Nov. 24 that Premier Khrushchev had said publicly that "the Soviets openly intend to use nuclear weapons if they in their sole discretion consider it necessary."

2 resolutions urging international action to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons were adopted by the Assembly Dec. 4. The first, adopted unanimously, called on all states, especially those possessing nuclear weapons, to seek "an international agreement . . . under which the nuclear states would undertake to refrain from relinquishing control of nuclear weapons and from transmitting the information necessary for their manufacture to states not possessing such weapons, and . . . states not possessing nuclear weapons would undertake not to manufacture or otherwise acquire control of such weapons." The 2d, approved by a 58-10 vote (23 abstentions), called on Thant to investigate "the conditions under which countries not possessing nuclear weapons might be willing to enter into specific undertakings to refrain from manufacturing or . . . acquiring such weapons."

Arab refugees—The Assembly Dec. 20, by 62-0 vote (37 abstentions), adopted a U.S.-sponsored resolution urging renewed efforts toward settlement of the Arab refugee problem by "repatriation or compensation of the refugees." It noted the failure of efforts to achieve a settlement on the basis of "reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement." The resolution asked the Palestine Conciliation Commission to press negotiations on the compensation matter and to complete by Sept. 1, 1962 a survey of property left behind by the refugees when they left Israel. It noted the "precarious financial position" of the UN Relief & Works Agency for Palestine Refugees and urged member states to contribute to UNRWA programs. [See p. 182F3]

(The Israeli Knesset Nov. 6, by 68-7 vote, declared that the only currently feasible solution for the Arab refugee problem required resettlement of the refugees in the Arab states. The motion was sponsored by all parties except the Communists and leftwing Socialist Mapam. Foreign Min. Golda Meir told the Knesset before the vote that Israel was prepared to negotiate compensation "on condition that it is a question of the solution of the refugee problem by their resettlement in the Arab countries.")

(Reporting on a 3-week Middle East mission undertaken for the Palestine Conciliation Commission, Pres. Joseph E. Johnson of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace declared Nov. 25 that Arab and Israeli leaders had shown readiness "to consider a step-by-step process that might lead to progress on the refugee issue." Johnson, who had visited Israel and the Arab states in September, predicted, however, that "there will be Palestine Arab refugees for at least a decade." He said that although both sides "want peace in a general way and as a longterm goal," there was "no prospect of an early resolution of the Palestine question as a whole.")

(The N.Y. Times reported Nov. 22 that 1,151,024 Arab refugees were registered with the UNRWA as of June 30.)

Colonialism—The Assembly voted by 97 to 0 (Britain, France, South Africa, Spain abstaining) Nov. 27 to create a 17-nation special committee to examine member states' adherence to the UN's 1960 declaration for the immediate abolition of colonialist rule. The committee was created under a 38-nation Asian-African resolution that noted "armed action and repressive measures continue to be taken in certain areas with increasing ruthlessness against dependent peoples, depriving them of . . . their right to complete independence."

(The resolution was considered to have been directed primarily against Portugal, which boycotted the vote. A resolution voted Dec. 19 by 90 to 3 [2 abstentions] condemned Portugal for its refusal to comply with UN standards for rule of non-self-governing territories. It established a 7-member committee to investigate conditions in Portugal's colonies.)

A Soviet draft calling for the complete abolition of colonialism by the end of 1962 was withdrawn Nov. 27 after it became apparent that it lacked support sufficient for passage. 2 Soviet amendments which would have proclaimed 1962 "The Year of the Elimination of Colonialism" and increased the special committee's mandate were rejected by the Assembly the same day.

A memorandum submitted to the Assembly Nov. 27 by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Stevenson charged that "the Sino-Soviet bloc today embraces the largest colonial empire which has ever existed" and that "the Communist empire is the only imperial system which is not liquidating itself, as other empires have done, but is still trying . . . to expand in all directions." [See Vol. XX, p. 475E1]

South West Africa—The Assembly voted Dec. 19 by 90 to 1 (4 abstentions) to proclaim "the inalienable right of the people of South West Africa to independence" and to establish a 7-member UN special committee charged with preparing this goal.

The resolution noted what it said was South Africa's persistent failure to observe the terms of its 1920 League of Nations mandate over South West Africa. It ordered the special committee to visit the territory by May 1, 1962 and to obtain: (1) the withdrawal of all South African military forces, (2) the release and repatriation of all political prisoners, repeal of discriminatory laws and ending of apartheid; (3) preparations for UN-supervised general elections in South West Africa.

(The Assembly's Committee on South West Africa, reporting Oct. 26 on its attempt to investigate conditions in the territory, had recommended the immediate termination of the South African mandate and UN action to assume control of the territory and lead it to independence. The committee, which had been prevented by South Africa from entering the territory, warned that violence would result unless the mandate was ended. The Assembly voted Dec. 19 to dissolve the committee in view of the establishment of the new special committee.) [See Vol. XX, p. 475F2]

South Africa—A resolution condemning the South African government for its apartheid (total race segregation) policies was adopted by the Assembly Nov. 28 after it had been shorn of provisions calling for UN sanctions and expulsion of South Africa from the UN. The resolution was approved by a 97-2 vote.

The revised resolution (1) deplored South Africa's refusal to heed UN resolutions or to "revise

its racial policies"; (2) deprecated South Africa's "ever-increasing discriminatory laws . . . and their ruthless enforcement accompanied by violence and bloodshed"; (3) condemned South African policies based on racial superiority as "reprehensible and repugnant to human dignity"; (4) urged "all states to take . . . separate and collective action . . . in conformity with the charter to bring about an abandonment of those policies."

A 2d resolution, adopted the same day by unanimous vote, called on South Africa to open talks with India and Pakistan on their charges of South African mistreatment of persons of Indian origin.

(U.S. Rep.-to-UN Francis T. P. Plimpton told the Assembly's Special Political Committee Oct. 24 that the U.S. was exerting all its influence to persuade South Africa to alter its apartheid policies. He said the U.S. had taken "vigorous" diplomatic action in private to bring to an end these "hateful racial policies.") [See p. 439C-D3]

Algeria—The Assembly voted by 62 to 0 (38 abstentions) Dec. 20 to call on France and the rebel Algerian Provisional Government to "resume negotiations with a view to implementing the right of the Algerian people to self-determination and independence respecting the unity and territorial integrity of Algeria." France boycotted the Algerian debate and vote; the 38 abstentions included the U.S., Britain, and most Latin and French African states.

(A resolution adopted Dec. 18 by a 78-0 vote with one abstention called on the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to continue efforts to aid, repatriate and resettle Algerian refugees who had fled to Tunisia and Morocco.) [See p. 427E2; Vol. XX, 466F2]

Western Samoa—The Assembly voted unanimously Oct. 18 to end the New Zealand trusteeship over Western Samoa on its accession to independence Jan. 1, 1962. The resolution noted that Western Samoa overwhelmingly had chosen independence in a plebiscite May 9.

(American Samoa Gov. H. Rex Lee charged June 30 that the U.S. had neglected its economic and educational responsibilities toward the territory's 20,000 residents of the 7 eastern islands of the Samoan chain. A UN Trusteeship Council investigating committee charged June 8 that the U.S. was guilty of neglect in its administration of the Pacific Islands Trust Territory, comprising 2,141 islands of the Marianas, Carolines and Marshalls.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 325G3]

Korea—A resolution adopted Dec. 20 by a 64-11 vote (27 abstentions) ordered the UN Commission for the Unification & Rehabilitation of Korea to continue efforts to "bring about, by peaceful means, the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government." The resolution noted that UN forces sent to Korea "have in greater part already been withdrawn." It said the remaining UN troops would leave "when [UN] conditions for a lasting settlement . . . have been fulfilled."

The Assembly's Political Committee had invited representatives of both North and South Korea to take part in UN debate of the resolution, but the invitation was rejected Dec. 19 by North Korean Foreign Min. Pak Sung Chul. [See Vol. XX, p. 461D1]

Hungary—The Assembly, noting a report issued Dec. 4 by Sir Leslie Munro, UN representative on Hungary, voted Dec. 20 by 49 to 17 (32 abstentions) to deplore the "continued disregard" by the USSR and Hungarian government "of the General Assembly resolutions concerning the situation in Hungary." Munro's report had condemned the USSR for maintaining a military occupation of Hungary in order to support the Communist régime and for failing to honor UN demands for elections.

(UN spokesmen confirmed Dec. 21 that U Thant had accepted a government invitation to visit Hungary.) [See Vol. XX, p. 441G2]

Tibet—UN demands for "cessation of practices which deprive the Tibetan peoples of their fundamental human rights and freedoms" were reiterated in a resolution adopted by the Assembly Dec. 20 by a 56-11 vote (29 abstentions). The resolution was approved over strong Soviet protests. [See Vol. XX, p. 414E3]

Tyrol—The Assembly voted unanimously Nov. 28 to approve a resolution calling on Austria and Italy to continue negotiations toward a solution of their dispute over alleged Italian mistreatment of the German-speaking population of Italy's Alto Adige area. Austria had urged mediation by a 3d power. [See Vol. XX, p. 376E3]

World Food Program—A resolution establishing a World Food Program for the provision of food surpluses to food-deficient peoples through the UN was adopted by the Assembly Dec. 18 by 89-0 (9 abstentions).

The resolution, sponsored by the U.S., Canada and 6 other countries, ordered "the establishment of an experimental World Food Program" to be undertaken jointly by the UN and the Food & Agriculture Organization in cooperation with other interested UN agencies and inter-governmental bodies. It specified that the program should not prejudice current and future bilateral food and commodity agreements between developed and developing countries. The program was to be administered by a 20-state UN-FAO Intergovernmental Committee.

Known as the World Food Bank plan, the program was to be underwritten by a \$100 million fund— $\frac{2}{3}$ in commodities, $\frac{1}{3}$ in cash—provided by the wealthier countries for the first 3 years of operations. The program would endeavor to supply regular food allotments to underdeveloped countries in order to free a portion of their labor forces and resources for economic development projects. In this, the plan differed substantially from an emergency food bank plan proposed by Pres. Kennedy in his Sept. 25 UN address. The U.S. had pledged \$40 million worth of commodities as an initial contribution to the program's reserve. [See Vol. XX, p. 326E2]

Space—A resolution barring "national appropriation" of celestial bodies and calling for "international cooperation in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space" was adopted unanimously by the Assembly Dec. 20. An early version of the resolution had been presented by Charles W. Yost of the U.S. Nov. 27 to the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Stevenson Dec. 4 to the Assembly's Political Committee. The resolution was initially sponsored by the U.S., Australia, Canada and Italy. The USSR and the rest of the UN space committee joined in its sponsorship Dec. 11 when it was adopted in slightly modified form by the Political Committee.

Space committee action had been made possible by a USSR decision Nov. 25 to end the nearly 2-year Soviet boycott of the committee and to attend a meeting called for Nov. 27. This decision, announced by Soviet delegate Zorin, was made less than 2 weeks after Zorin had issued a

statement (Nov. 14) opposing a committee meeting. The meeting had been requested by Britain and other Western members to transact formal business before the committee's 2-year term expired Dec. 31.

The Soviet boycott of the committee was based on the contention that its membership (12 Western, 7 Communist and 5 Afro-Asian countries) was weighted in favor of the West. Under the modified resolution, Chad, Outer Mongolia, Morocco and Sierra Leone were added to the committee's current 24 members (the U.S. originally had proposed adding only Chad and Nigeria).

The resolution called for a committee meeting by Mar. 31, 1962.

The USSR agreement to co-sponsor the resolution was made after private talks by Stevenson and Zorin.

The resolution ignored Communist demands that committee members get the right to veto committee decisions. It asserted that "international law, including the UN Charter, applies to outer space and celestial bodies," which were "free for exploration and use by all states in conformity with international law."

The resolution also: (a) directed states reaching space objectives "to furnish information promptly to the [UN space] committee . . . for purposes of registration of launchings"; (b) called for international cooperation through the World Meteorological Organization and International Telecommunications Union to apply space advances in meteorological and communications development. [See Vol. XX, pp. 326G2, 307C1; XIX, 411F1]

UN Development Decade—A resolution adopted unanimously by the Assembly Dec. 19 proclaimed "the current decade as the United Nations Development Decade, in which member states will intensify their efforts . . . to attain in each underdeveloped country a substantial increase in the rate of growth." A 2d resolution adopted Dec. 19 by 89-0 (9 abstentions), urged member states to launch the program by contributing to the \$150 million combined budgets of the UN Special Fund and Technical Assistance Program.

Other UN Developments. Actg. Secy. Gen. U Thant announced the appointment Dec. 29 of 8 UN undersecretaries to be his "principal advisers on important questions." 3 of those named—Ralph J. Bunche, Georgy P. Arkadyev and Chakravarti V. Narasimhan—had been given temporary appointments previously.

The 5 other appointees: UN Undersecretaries Philippe de Seynes of France and Hernane Tavares de Sa of Brazil, UAR Rep.-to-UN Omar Loutfi, Czech Deputy Foreign Min. Jiri Nosek, and Nigerian Solicitor Gen. Godfrey K. J. Amachree. [See pp. 405F3-406A1]

74 governments pledged \$97,685,000 in 1962 contributions for the Special Fund and UN Technical Assistance Program at the UN's annual pledging conference in New York Oct. 17. The U.S. pledged \$60 million on condition that this did not exceed 40% of the total contributed. The Soviet pledge was \$2,980,000.

David A. Morse of the U.S. resigned Nov. 21 as director general

of the International Labor Organization. (The U.S.' National Association of Manufacturers announced Sept. 26 that it had ended relations with the ILO because the agency was leftist-dominated.)

UNESCO Dir. Gen. Vittorino Veronese of Italy resigned Nov. 2 for health reasons and was succeeded by René Maheu of France.

Bastiaan W. Haveman of the Netherlands was elected in Geneva Oct. 24 as director of the 30-nation Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration.

A UN Conference on the Elimination or Reduction of Future Statelessness, held in New York Aug. 15-28, reached agreement on a 21-article convention dealing with the problem. The convention was adopted Aug. 28 by a 21-0 vote (U.S. and 6 other nations abstaining).

Atomic Energy

Test-Ban Talks Recess. The 3-power Geneva talks on a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests were recessed Dec. 21, after the 349th session. The next session was scheduled for Jan. 16, 1962. U.S. delegation chief Arthur H. Dean and British delegation chief Joseph B. Godber had left Geneva Dec. 1 and flown to New York, the former to confer with Soviet Deputy Foreign Min. Valerian A. Zorin on planned disarmament talks and the latter to attend the UN General Assembly. They left their Geneva delegations in charge of Charles C. Stelle of the U.S. and Sir Michael Wright of Britain.

The U.S. and Britain made public at UN headquarters in New York Dec. 19—and simultaneously put into the record of the Geneva conference—a joint report to the UN Disarmament Commission in which they accused the USSR of sabotaging the Geneva talks. The new Soviet test-ban proposal "rejected not only the numerous provisions for international supervision already agreed at Geneva but even the small amount of control contained in the Soviet Union one-page treaty tabled at the very first meeting in 1958," the report charged. [See pp. 434D3-435C1]

Underground Blast Detected. Chief seismologist Leonard H. Murphy of the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey disclosed Dec. 18 that the 5-kiloton underground nuclear explosion near Carlsbad, N.M. had been detected by seismological observatories as far as 7,200 miles away in Tokyo and 5,500 miles away in Uppsala, Sweden and Sodankyla, Finland.

The Coast & Geodetic Survey simultaneously announced that it had started to set up a global seismographic network in 65 countries and islands to provide data on world earthquakes.

Survey scientists agreed that the unexpected detection of the Carlsbad blast indicated that the new network could be used to monitor a nuclear test ban treaty. [See p. 454F2]

Eklund Heads IAEA. The appointment of Dr. Arne Sigvard Eklund, 50, of Sweden as director general of the 76-nation UN International

Atomic Energy Agency resulted in a walkout by Soviet chief delegate Vasily S. Yemelyanov on the final day of the IAEA's 5th general conference, which was held in Vienna Sept. 26-Oct. 6. The rest of the USSR delegation, including Vyacheslav M. Molotov, remained. Yemelyanov attended the first meeting of the IAEA's new board of governors in Vienna Oct. 8. [See p. 426C3]

Eklund had been appointed by the outgoing 23-member board of governors June 22 for a 4-year term to succeed Sterling Cole of the U.S. on the expiration of the latter's term Nov. 30. The appointment, which required confirmation by a majority at the IAEA conference, was made possible by the West's majority on the board. The appointment was opposed by Communist delegations on the ground that Eklund represented the West. India and an Afro-Asian bloc opposed it on the ground that the director general should be an Asian or African acceptable to both the U.S. and the USSR.

Eklund's appointment was confirmed at the general conference Oct. 3 by a 46-16 vote (5 abstentions). Yemelyanov said Oct. 5 that he would refuse to have anything to do with Eklund and might recommend that his government quit the IAEA. He repeated his objections Oct. 6 and walked out just before Eklund was sworn in. [See p. 62B2]

Chatenet Heads Euratom. Ex-French Interior Min. Pierre Chatenet was elected president of the European Atomic Energy Community by the foreign ministers of the 6 Euratom nations at a meeting in Brussels Dec. 20. He was to succeed Etienne Hirsch, also of France, on the expiration of the latter's term Jan. 10, 1962. [See Vol. XX, p. 373C3; XIX, 400C-D2]

Other World News

EEC Impasse. The European Economic Community's Ministerial Council recessed a series of meetings Dec. 30 without agreeing on a system of free trade in EEC farm products or on passage of the common market treaty to its "2d stage," under which the EEC countries would move toward a full customs union and economic integration. The Council agreed, however, to meet treaty obligations for decisions on both questions before Dec. 31 by remaining in continuous session and legally extending the Dec. 30 session into 1962.

Under the Treaty of Rome establishing the EEC in 1957, the date Dec. 31, 1961 had been fixed as the deadline for completing the "first stage" of the EEC's goals. The treaty provided that the transition from the first to the 2d stages could be delayed for up to 3 years, but all 6 EEC nations feared that the treaty would be weakened by a postponement. During the treaty's first stage, all decisions required unanimous agreement; with the 2d stage, the EEC powers would agree to accept majority decisions. [See p. 270F2]

British-EEC Talks. A British delegation led by Edward Heath met with representatives of the 6 EEC

countries in Brussels Nov. 22-25 to negotiate on conditions for Britain's entry into the EEC.

It was reported that Britain was informed by the EEC that it would have to adopt the common market's external tariff system against all "outsider" nations, including Commonwealth nations. Britain, however, was offered these palliatives: a reduction or delay of duties on imports of certain Commonwealth goods; exemptions permitting continued duty-free import of some Commonwealth items.

Commonwealth Problem. Commonwealth objections to British EEC membership were made clear at the 7th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, convened in London Sept. 25 by Queen Elizabeth II. Countering the protests, Commonwealth Relations State Secy. Duncan Sandys told the conference Sept. 26 that "if we are faced with the necessity of choosing between the Commonwealth and Europe, we should unquestionably choose the Commonwealth." Nevertheless, nearly every speaker at the conference Sept. 26-27 attacked the British move as a direct danger to the future of the Commonwealth. Prime Min. Macmillan told the delegates Sept. 29 that Britain had been forced to decide to join EEC to prevent it and the Commonwealth from declining in the face of "the massive groupings of the modern world." Canada emerged as leader of the campaign to halt Britain's entry to EEC or impose rigid conditions to safeguard Commonwealth trade.

Neutrals Seek EEC Ties. Austria, Switzerland, and Sweden—Europe's 3 neutrals—proposed Dec. 15 the opening of negotiations on their association with the EEC. The 3 countries, members of EFTA, made the proposal in notes to EEC Pres. Ludwig Erhard.

A formal statement of Denmark's intention to join EEC was presented to the EEC Ministerial Council in Brussels Oct. 26.

GATT Conference. Trade ministers of the 39 member states of the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade (GATT) agreed in Geneva Nov. 27-30 on plans for (1) negotiation of future tariff reduction on a "linear"—across-the-board—basis, rather than an item-by-item basis, as in the past; (2) implementation of a "declaration on the promotion of the trade of less-developed countries"; (3) action to benefit farm product-exporting nations.

SPACE

Van Allen Belts Probed. The NASA reported Dec. 15 that the radiation of the outer of the 2 Van Allen belts girdling the earth was too weak to be a "hazard to manned space flight." The information was provided by radio signals from the Explorer XII satellite, which had been launched Aug. 15 and had transmitted more than 3 billion bits of information before it stopped sending signals Dec. 6. Its elongated orbit, with an apogee of 48,000 miles and perigee of 182 miles, took it through both Van Allen belts. The inner Van Allen belt, extending from 600 miles to 3,600 miles above

the earth, was composed of electrons and protons. The energies of the latter, ranging up to 100 million electron volts, constituted a radiation danger to potential space travelers.

The outer belt, whose limits were undetermined, had most of its radiation at an altitude of 21,000 miles. Explorer XII provided unexpected evidence that the outer belt carried protons as a major constituent, but the satellite's instruments showed that the energy of these protons was below 1,000,000 electron volts and that the protons therefore could be blocked from space vehicles by shielding.

2 Venus Shots Planned. Dr. Robert C. Seamans, NASA associate administrator, disclosed in a radio interview Dec. 31 that the U.S. planned to fire 2 scientific probes past Venus when the planets Venus and Earth were in a favorable position for such launchings during a period of some 45 days about Aug. 1962. The 2 planets would not be in a similarly favorable position until about 18 months thereafter.

(It had been disclosed Sept. 28 that the NASA had given up plans to use a Centaur rocket to send a 1,000-pound payload past Venus in 1962. Instead the NASA planned to use the Air Force's Atlas-Agena-B rocket and a 400-pound payload in its 1962 Venus attempts.) [See p. 79D-F3]

Soviet Cosmonauts. Dr. Hermann Oberth, German rocket pioneer, told reporters in Pasadena, Calif. Nov. 30 that he had learned from "intelligence reports" that the USSR had put a man in orbit in 1958 but that the man had died without returning to earth. As a result of this event, Oberth said, Soviet Premier Khrushchev delayed further manned orbital flights. [See Vol. XIX, p. 440G2]

Maj. Yuri A. Gagarin, who made the first manned orbital flight claimed by the USSR, asserted in a July 28 interview in Willemstad, Netherlands West Indies that his next assignment was to fly to the moon. The interview was given to Gerald A. Bartell,

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The President

Local Support Sought. Administration spokesmen sought support for Administration programs by a series of White House regional conferences held in 12 U.S. cities Nov. 7-21. In a message to the opening session in Chicago Nov. 7, Pres. Kennedy called the conferences "a non-partisan effort to bring the people and the government . . . closer together."

The conferences were held Nov. 7-8 in Chicago and St. Louis, Nov. 9-10 in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 13 in Denver and in Madison, Wis., Nov. 14-15 in Cleveland and Detroit, Nov. 16-17 in Philadelphia and New York, Nov. 20-21 in Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles. They featured speeches, panel discussions and question-and-answer periods. Pending Administration programs, particularly medical care for the aged financed through Social Security, were stressed. The medical care issue was brought under the most consistent attack by non-Administration participants in

McFadden Publications president, who reported it in New York Aug. 3. [See pp. 277G3, 149C3-150C2]

Maj. Gherman S. Titov, who made the 2d manned orbital flight claimed by the USSR, reported at a press conference in Moscow Aug. 11 that he had ejected himself from the Vostok II space ship after the 25-hour flight and had landed by parachute. The Vostok II landed safely without him, he said.

Pravda confirmed Sept. 8 that Titov's rocket was launched from Baikonur, Kazakhstan, the site of the Gagarin launching. Pravda reported that Titov landed at Krasny Kut, 40 miles east of Saratov on the Volga River. (An apparent inconsistency noted in Soviet stories of Titov's flight: Tass correspondent A. Romanov reported in Pravda that Titov was "dressed in an orange-colored space suit" on launching; Novost Press Agency correspondent S. Beglov reported in the weekly Ogonek that Titov wore "blue coveralls" on landing.)

Prof. Vladimir I. Yazdovsky, a Soviet space medicine expert, said at the Aug. 11 press conference that Titov had suffered "unpleasant sensations" due to weightlessness.

Yazdovsky and Dr. O. G. Gazenko, both medical members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, revealed in a scientific paper delivered Oct. 4 before the 11th annual congress of the International Astronautical Federation in Washington that Titov felt sick for "the considerable portion of the flight"; this illness, which "resembled seasickness," caused a "disturbance of spatial analysis" (a feeling of disorientation) and loss of balance but was minor enough so that "a sufficient level of working capacities" was retained during the entire flight. The 2 scientists said weightlessness caused "a definite instability of central nervous systems reactions" in Titov. [See p. 277B1]

the conferences. [See p. 456G2]

Appointments. Pres. Kennedy Dec. 29 designated C. Allan Stewart, 54, chargé d'affaires at the U.S. embassy in Caracas, as ambassador to Venezuela. [See p. 417G1]

The President Oct. 7 gave Thomas E. Stakem Jr., 56, a Democrat, chairman of the old Federal Maritime Board, a recess appointment as chairman of the new Federal Maritime Commission. FMC members (appointed Sept. 26): Stakem, Ashton Barrett (D.), 60; Rear Adm. John R. Harlee (D.), 47; John S. Patterson (R.), 59. [See p. 362C2]

Retired Navy Capt. Donald W. Alexander, 57, was nominated by the President Sept. 26 and sworn in Oct. 9 as maritime administrator.

Adrian S. Fisher, the President's deputy disarmament adviser, was named by Mr. Kennedy Oct. 7 as deputy director of the new Arms Control & Disarmament Agency.

(The Peace Corps Oct. 12 announced the appointment of William A. Delano of New York as its general counsel.)

Resignations. The State Department Dec. 30 announced the resignation,

Covers Thursday, Dec. 28—Sunday, Dec. 31, 1961

effective Jan. 2, 1962, of Salvatore A. Bontempo, 51, as administrator of the Bureau of Security & Consular Affairs. Bontempo's 6-month-old appointment had been scored by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.), chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee. [See p. 362A1]

Other resignations: Sept. 22—Amb.-to-Lebanon Robert McClintock. Oct. 7—James T. Pyle, deputy director of the Federal Aviation Agency. Oct. 9—Amb.-to-Argentina Roy R. Rubottom Jr. Dec. 29—Gen. C. P. Cabell as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency (resignation effective Jan. 31 from both the CIA and the Air Force).

Other Presidential News. Dec. 4—On the recommendation of his task force on the government's management-employer status, Pres. Kennedy ordered all U.S. agencies to recognize the "legitimate rôle" of employee groups in government personnel policies. His order affirmed the right of federal workers not to join such groups. [See p. 240G3]

Dec. 7—The President established annual immigration quotas of 151 for Cameroon, 100 for Kuwait, 149 for Nigeria and 100 for Syria.

Dec. 9—It was announced that the President's panel on mental retardation had recommended enactment of state laws to require phenylketonuria (PKU) tests at birth in an attempt to combat mental retardation through early detection. [See p. 397G3]

Dec. 20—Vice Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson substituted for Pres. Kennedy and turned on the lights of the national Christmas tree in the President's Park in Washington.

Dec. 28—A citizen's panel, headed by Clarence Randall, director of Inland Steel Co., was appointed to "review and advise the President on a tentative proposal to improve federal civilian pay systems." [See p. 241A1]

Civil Rights

Louisiana Vote Law Fought. The Justice Department filed suit in federal court in New Orleans Dec. 28 in an effort to invalidate a Louisiana law requiring prospective voters to pass a state constitutional interpretation test. The test, required under a 1921 clause added to the state constitution, had been used "in a racially discriminatory manner" to deprive otherwise qualified Negroes of their right to vote, the suit charged.

The suit, brought under the Civil Rights Act of 1957, named as defendants Louisiana state and the state Board of Registration's members, Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, Lt. Gov. C. C. Aycock, state House Speaker J. Thomas Jewel and Hugh E. Cutrer Jr., the board's director.

The suit said the board in October had adopted a resolution to have all state vote registrars strictly enforce the interpretation test. It accused the White Citizens Councils of challenging the registration of thousands of Negroes in at least 11 parishes and causing their removal from vote rolls. It said the councils had distributed to registrars and other public officials a pamphlet entitled "Voter Qualification Laws in Louisiana—the Key to Victory in the Segregation Struggle."

Other Vote Cases. The Justice Department sued in U.S. district courts

Oct. 16 to ban discrimination against prospective Negro voters in Plaquemines Parish, La. and in Panola County, Miss. A similar suit was filed by the department Oct. 26 against Madison Parish, La.

In the Plaquemines suit, filed in New Orleans Oct. 16, the U.S. charged that only 45 of 2,897 eligible Negroes were registered to vote while the comparable white registration totals were 6,714 of 8,633. The suit sought an order to require registration of qualified Negroes.

In the Panola County, Miss. suit, filed in Oxford Oct. 16, the Justice Department said that more than 5,000 of 7,639 eligible whites and only 10 of 7,250 eligible Negroes were registered.

In the Madison Parish, La. action, filed in Shreveport Oct. 26, the Justice Department sued to end bias against voter applicants. The suit specifically sought to prohibit a "voucher" registration system under which Negro applicants had to be identified by 2 registered voters. The suit said no Negroes had been registered to vote there in 36 years, but 81.4% of eligible whites, who were allowed to identify themselves "by reasonable means," had been registered in 1960. [See pp. 338D2, 282D2]

The Justice Department had sued in U.S. court in Meridian, Miss. Sept. 20 to bar intimidation of Walthall County Negroes seeking to vote. The suit sought to halt state prosecution of John Hardy, 21, a Nashville, Tenn. Negro who had been arrested Sept. 7 after trying to help 2 Negroes register. Named as defendants: Walthall registrar John Q. Wood, who allegedly ordered Hardy to leave at gunpoint and struck him with the gun; county sheriff Edd Craft, who, the suit charged, threatened to beat Hardy; Tylertown city attorney Breed O. Mounger and Walthall district attorney Michael L. Carr.

U.S. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ruled in Montgomery, Ala. Sept. 14 that qualified Negro applicants in Bullock and Macon counties, Ala. had been denied the right to vote. Johnson ordered the county registrars to end discrimination, submit monthly progress reports and keep vote records available for U.S. inspection. He also ordered the state to appoint an "effective" 3-man board of registrars for Macon County. [See p. 130E1]

Vote Drive Planned. Plans for a Negro voter registration campaign were made at the 4th annual meeting of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), held in Nashville, Tenn. Sept. 27-29. About 250 delegates from 70 affiliates in 20 states attended. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., SCLC president, said Sept. 29 that "one of the most significant steps a Negro can take is the walk to the ballot box."

(The National Student Association resolved Aug. 30, at its 14th annual convention held in Madison, Wis., to aid and encourage Negroes trying to register to vote.) [See p. 409F3]

Clergymen Arrested. 15 Protestant Episcopal priests were arrested in Jackson, Miss. Sept. 13 after seeking service at the city's segregated Trailways bus terminal restaurant. The group was composed of 3 Negroes and 12 whites, including the Rev. Robert L. Pierson, 35, N.Y. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's son-in-law. They were part of a 27-man group on a Southern "prayer pilgrimage" sponsored by the Episcopal Society for Cultural & Racial Unity.

Municipal Judge James L. Spencer convicted the group Sept. 15, fined each \$200 and sentenced them to 4 months in jail. 13, including Pierson, posted bonds Sept. 19 and were freed; the others posted bonds and were freed Sept. 29.

Yale University Chaplain William S. Coffin and 10 other Freedom Riders who had been arrested in Montgomery, Ala. in May were convicted of breach of the peace and unlawful assembly by County Court Common Pleas Judge Alex Marks in Montgomery Sept. 15. 10 were fined \$100 each plus costs and sentenced to 10-90 days in jail. The 11th, the Rev. Wyatt Lee Walker, executive secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was sentenced to 90 days in jail on an unlawful assembly charge. The convictions were upheld in Montgomery Nov. 20 by Circuit Court Judge Eugene Carter. All were released on appeal. [See p. 194G1-F2]

Alabama Curbs NAACP. Alabama Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones issued in Montgomery Dec. 29 a permanent injunction barring the NAACP from intrastate activities in Alabama. The order made permanent a temporary injunction that had been in effect since June 1956. The Supreme Court had ordered the case transferred to federal court unless state court acted by Jan. 2, 1962.

Shortly after a 3-day hearing, Jones ruled that the NAACP had violated state law by failure to register as an out-of-state corporation. He said it had operated illegally in Alabama before and after the temporary injunction. He banned it from all Alabama activity "except such as may be protected by the interstate commerce clause" of the U.S. Constitution. [See Vol. XX, p. 331A1]

Southern Negro Exodus. The Census Bureau reported Dec. 27 that nonwhite emigration from the South had risen from a total of 1,245,000 in the 1940s to a record 1,457,000 in the 1950s. In the 1950s 1,100,000 Southern Negroes moved to the North, 332,000 to the West.

States with the largest nonwhite emigration: Mississippi 323,000; Alabama 224,000; South Carolina 218,000; North Carolina 207,000; Georgia 204,000.

States with the largest nonwhite immigration: California 354,000; New York 282,000; Illinois 189,000; Ohio 133,000; Michigan 127,000; New Jersey 112,000; Florida 101,000.

Defense

Civil Defense. The Defense Department published Dec. 30 a 48-page civil defense pamphlet entitled "Fall-out Protection, What to Know and Do About Nuclear Attack." It was to be distributed free, starting Jan. 2, 1962, at 31,000 post offices and 790 state and local civil defense offices. Initial publication was to be 25 million copies at a total cost of \$825,000.

In the booklet's foreword, Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara said it was an attempt to provide facts about "the dangers of a thermonuclear attack and what . . . [the American people] can do to protect themselves."

The booklet said the community or neighborhood fallout shelter had "distinct advantages . . . when compared with the family shelter." Community shelters, it said, could: (a) provide shelter for persons away from their homes during an attack; (b) make first aid and needed skills more obtainable; (c) enable a group effort at post-attack recovery; (d) serve other community purposes when not in use as shelters.

(The Army disclosed Dec. 31 that its First Army's Radiological Center had been operating continuously for 2 years on Governor's Island, N.Y.)

in order to be able to forecast quickly the location of dangerous fallout if a nuclear attack occurred.)

Minimum requirements for shelter manufacture were specified by the Civil Defense Office Dec. 28. One of the standards set, for those seeking a serial number indicating Civil Defense Office approval, was that the shelters must provide protection from all but 1/100 of the radiation outside the shelter. [See p. 478E1-F2]

Mobilization Controversy. Army Secy. Elvis J. Stahr Jr. called a news conference Dec. 4 to deny that a "landslide of complaints" had been received about the handling of reservists and National Guardsmen called up in the Berlin crisis.

Stahr said that "the morale of the overwhelming majority of individuals called to duty is high." He said that "a few more" than 1,000 letters of complaint, including letters to editors and Congressmen referred to the Army, had been received and that this was "only slightly higher than the routine run-of-the-mill complaints." Quoting a report by Gen. James A. Van Fleet, who had been assigned to investigate camp conditions, Stahr called the complaints "insignificant and not representative of the overwhelming majority."

Deputy Defense Secy. Roswell L. Gilpatric, at a news conference Dec. 14, said the Pentagon was "reconsidering what our longrange reserve planning should be." He admitted he "may have been wrong" in thinking "we could successfully mobilize and demobilize reservists to meet crises in this 'cold war' period." "We might have to move regular forces to deal with that type of recurrent crises and use the reserve for larger-scale crises," he said.

Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.), on a tour of duty in Madrid, Spain as an Air Force Reserve brigadier general, was critical Dec. 11 of reservists who complained about being called to active duty. He called them "a lot of bitching freeloaders." [See p. 437D-E2]

(Goldwater simultaneously praised Spain's military cooperation with the U.S. and said the 3 U.S. air bases in Spain were "among the most valuable we have." [See p. 480C-D2])

Putt Quits as AF Adviser. The Air Force announced Dec. 30 that retired Lt. Gen. Donald L. Putt had requested that he not be reappointed as chairman of the AF Scientific Advisory Board when his term expired Dec. 31. The AF said Putt's request was "not influenced in any way by conflict of interest considerations." The AF had disclosed Dec. 29 that United Technology Corp. of Sunnyvale, Calif., of which Putt was president, had been awarded a \$2 million contract for development of large solid-fuel rockets. UTC was a subsidiary of the United Aircraft Corp., which had been awarded \$625½ million worth of military contracts in fiscal 1961. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 96A2]

9,050-Mile Atlas Mark. The nose cone of an Atlas-E launched from Cape Canaveral July 7 landed in the Indian Ocean 9,050 miles away, a

record distance for a military missile. Its engines generated more than 400,000 pounds of thrust. [See Vol. XX, p. 468B2]

Japanese Oil Deal Ended. The Defense Department announced Dec. 21 that it would not sign a 1962 contract with the Idemitsu Kosan Co. of Japan, which had supplied a large part of the 600,000 barrels of jet fuel bought annually by the U.S. from the Far East. The department said Idemitsu Kosan had been buying about 30% of its crude oil from Russia.

Labor

1961 Strike Data. About 3,300 strikes involving about 1,450,000 workers were started in 1961, the Labor Department estimated Dec. 29. Both figures were postwar lows.

Total strike idleness dropped from 19,100,000 man-days in 1960 to 16½ million man-days in 1961, or .15% of the estimated working time in non-farm, non-government jobs.

Major strikes included walkouts involving the California Metal Trades Association and Machinists in the San Francisco area (April, 13 days); the construction industry and the Operating Engineers & Plumbers in upstate New York (May-June, 32 days); the construction industry and the Operating Engineers in Philadelphia (May-June, 61 days); Sperry Rand Corp. and the International Union of Electrical Workers in N.Y. City and Nassau County, N.Y. (June); the construction industry and the Sheet Metal Workers in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area (June-July, 58 days); the Caterpillar Tractor Co. and the United Auto Workers in Illinois, Iowa and Pennsylvania (October-November, 11 days); the construction industry and the Hod Carriers & Laborers in Houston, Tex. (November, 24 days); retail food stores and the Meat Cutters in eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and Delaware (December, 6 days).

November Job Data. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment fell from 6.8% of the total work force in October, the 11th consecutive month it had been near 7%, to 6.1% in November, the Labor Department announced Dec. 7. This was the sharpest unemployment decline in 3 years. Total employment set monthly highs in both months. Unemployment fell below 4 million in October for the first time in a year.

	Nov.	Oct.
Civilian labor force§	*71,339	*71,759
Employed§	*67,349	*67,824
Non-farm§	*62,149	*61,860
Manufacturing††	*16,450	*16,369
Wholesale & retail trade†	*11,347	*11,382
Government†	*9,018	*8,977
Unemployed§	*3,990	*3,934
Avg. weekly mfg. hours‡	40.6	40.4
Avg. weekly mfg. pay‡	\$95.82	\$94.54

*In thousands §Census Bureau †Bureau of Labor Statistics ‡Excluding Alaska and Hawaii

West Coast Ship Strike. More than ½ of the West Coast merchant fleet was idled Sept. 28-Oct. 12 by a strike called by the AFL-CIO International Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots against members of Pacific Maritime Association (PMA). Under a settlement recommended by a mediation panel appointed by Labor Secy.

Arthur J. Goldberg, the PMA accepted a 3-year, instead of a 4-year, contract and agreed to provisions to spread work among 900 part-time deck officers. The agreement ended the last dispute remaining after the nationwide shipping strike that had been halted by a Taft-Hartley Act injunction. The injunction had expired Sept. 21.

(The AFL-CIO National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, one of 5 unions in the earlier strike, had announced in New York Aug. 24 that it had signed agreements with 27 companies that operated about 224 vessels.) [See p. 297E3]

Missile Site Strike Ban. Spokesmen for labor, the missile industry and construction contractors agreed May 26 to a no-strike, no-lockout pledge covering the U.S.' missile and space bases. The spokesmen were AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Vice Pres. A. F. Logan of the Boeing Co. and James D. Marshall, executive director of the Associated General Contractors of America.

Pres. Kennedy simultaneously appointed an 11-man Missile Sites Labor Commission to handle subsequent labor disputes at the bases. Labor Secy. Arthur J. Goldberg, who had negotiated the pledge, was named commission chairman.

Goldberg had been involved in the missile-site situation since at least Mar. 5, when the President had asked him to cooperate with Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in seeking a "responsible" solution. Defense Secy. Robert S. McNamara joined the effort May 7 when the Defense Department ordered the AF not to condone inefficient building methods by contractors or duplication of work by unions at missile sites.

McClellan's subcommittee held hearings in Washington Apr. 25-May 5.

Highlights of the hearings:

Time lost—Maj. Gen. William T. Thurman, assistant to the AF deputy chief of staff for materiel, testified Apr. 25 that 327 major work stoppages costing 162,872 man-days had occurred at 19 operational base sites and 3 test sites from the start of construction in 1956 until Mar. 31, 1961. (A 2½-day strike the week of Apr. 18 involving 4,000 construction workers at Atlas and Titan sites near Denver had increased man-days lost in 1961 to 10,427, 10 more than in the corresponding 1960 period.)

(Thurman testified that the ICBM program cost about \$12 billion, of which \$3 billion was being spent to build sites for 430 missiles. He said 30 unions and 55 prime and associate contractors with 100,000 employees were involved in the ICBM program.)

Both Thomas O'Malley, chief test officer on Convair Astronautics' Atlas missile booster, who testified Apr. 27, and Convair's Mercury space program chief, B. G. MacNabb, who testified May 5, charged that labor difficulties had delayed the "man-in-space" program several months.

Overtime pay—Col. Robert M. Creech, AF chief of the Canaveral test office, charged Apr. 25 that slow-downs and walk-outs had been staged to "generate" overtime pay. He said individual weekly pay of \$450-\$500 was "commonplace" and that foremen's pay went as high as \$800 a week. Testimony Apr. 26 revealed that plumbers and pipefitters had been paid \$420-\$733 weekly, elevator operators \$360, warehouse clerks \$262, ditch diggers up to \$287 (more than any of the 7 Mercury astronauts); one electrician, paid \$647 a week, had earned \$15,518 in 1958 and \$13,096 in 1959.

Jurisdictional disputes—The main problem of jurisdictional disputes, according to AF officials, was the "concurrency" timetables under which industrial union workers from AF contractors installed equipment while building-trades unionists from the Army Corps of Engineers finished construction.

Jack Cannady, Convair's cost control chief at

Canaveral, testified May 4 that it had cost the U.S. \$453,062 extra to subcontract nearly 100,000 electrical connections to firms hiring AFL-CIO International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. IBEW members averaged 4 connections an hour while Convair technicians, members of the AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists, averaged 8 an hour, he said. He said an IBEW supervisor had complained about Convair employees disconnecting an Atlas panel board. The board had to be rewired so that IBEW member's could disconnect it again. The extra cost of the unnecessary work was \$1,000.

Cannady testified May 5 that a costly jurisdictional procedure was one under which each of Convair's 4-man inspection team members had a union "shadow" who watched the validation of 25 complex electrical and hydraulic systems used in Atlas launchings. Such validations sometimes lasted several weeks. 80% of the cost of such validations could be saved by eliminating the "shadows," he estimated.

Subcommittee assistant counsel Paul J. Tierney testified Apr. 27 that Western Electric Co. had been able to complete work satisfactorily in a 40-hour work-week but had been allowed to charge \$70,000 extra to match another contractor, who did equivalent work in a 53-hour week.

Labor testimony—Robert Palmer, IBEW Local 756 business manager, testified Apr. 27 and blamed slowdowns on overcrowding, accelerated programs and poor management by the subcontractors. Palmer said that Local 756 members had collected 15 hours of overtime a week for 10 years under a "gentleman's agreement" "in lieu of travel expenses." Palmer said he was ready to negotiate a "mutual consent" agreement to limit overtime. His suggestion was in line with an order by Defense Undersecy. Roswell L. Gilpatric to limit the work-week at space and missile centers to 60 hours except in extreme emergencies.

Florida union leaders who testified May 2 that they were powerless to stop strikes at Canaveral: John F. Walsh, general organizer of Florida's iron workers; Willie B. Kitchens, business agent, and Ray Belcher, former business agent of the iron workers; Charles R. Tebbe, business agent of Local 295 of the AFL-CIO Plumbers & Pipefitters Union.

Joseph W. Morgan, Teamsters organizer, invoked the 5th Amendment Apr. 28 in refusing to answer questions about a 1957 Canaveral labor dispute or to answer McClellan's query about whether he was "serving the Communist conspiracy." [See p. 82B-F3]

Bakery Chief Resigns. James G. Cross resigned May 18 as president of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union. The resignation came on the eve of his scheduled union trial on charges that he had misappropriated \$35,000 of union funds. The union dropped the trial May 19. Secy.-Treasurer Peter H. Olson had resigned May 17, the day before his union trial on the same charges. Both men had been suspended Mar. 25.

The union's executive board accepted Cross' resignation and agreed to pay him a pension of about \$900 a month, subject to deduction of any amount he might owe the union. Cross agreed to turn over to the union a \$60,000 home in West Palm Beach, Fla. that allegedly had been financed and maintained with union funds.

(The board May 18 chose Acting Pres. James Landriscina to be president. U.S. Judge Edward A. Tamm in Washington June 30 found the union and 8 of its officers, including Landriscina, guilty of contempt of court in a case brought by rebel union members. Tamm, imposing a \$25,000 fine, said the officers had violated court orders banning reprisals against Cross' opponents.) [See Vol. XIX, p. 184C3]

MMSW Called Red-Infiltrated. A recommendation that the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers be declared a Communist-infiltrated organization was delivered to the Subversive Activities Control Board Dec. 28 by SACB examiners Francis A. Cherry.

(A mutual assistance pact, signed

in San Francisco by the MMSW and the Teamsters, took effect Aug. 18.) [See Vol. XX, p. 89A-B2]

N.J. AFL-CIO Merger. New Jersey's state Federation of Labor (AFL) and Congress of Industrial Organizations Council (CIO) merged Sept. 25. New Jersey was the last state with separate AFL and CIO groups. [See Vol. XX, p. 221A-B2]

(A merger of the 385,000-member Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the 2,500-member International Glove Workers was announced Nov. 30.)

Records Ordered Opened. U.S. Judge Thomas P. Thornton in Detroit Dec. 27 ordered Teamsters Locals 299 (Detroit) and 614 (Pontiac) to open their records for government inspection. A Labor Department attempt to inspect the records under the Landrum-Griffin Act had been first denied by U.S. Judge Fred W. Kaess, then upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati and by the U.S. Supreme Court. [See p. 410D2]

Chrysler Pact Ratified. The United Auto Workers announced Nov. 19 that its members had voted "better than 2 to 1" to accept the new 3-year Chrysler contract. [See p. 418F1-B2]

Firms Ordered to Return. U.S. Judge George H. Moore in St. Louis Dec. 29 ordered the Selb Manufacturing Corp. and the Blades Manufacturing Co. to return their facilities to St. Louis and to rehire all laid-off employees. The companies, which made missile and aircraft parts, had moved from suburban St. Louis to Denver and to Rector and Walnut Ridge, Ark.

Moore ordered the companies to pay employees laid off by the relocation a total of \$200,000, plus 6% interest, for earnings and benefits lost. His order upheld a payment to the AFL-CIO International Association of Machinists, District 9, that had been awarded by an arbitration board in January. The board had ruled that the relocation had violated contract provisions.

Jobless Aid Increased. The Commerce Clearing House reported in Chicago Dec. 28 that the states had paid a total of \$3½ billion in unemployment benefits during the year ended Aug. 31. The total in the previous 12 months: \$2.4 billion.

Other U.S. News

Van Fleet Retracts. Retired Gen. James A. Van Fleet apologized Nov. 1 to Amb.-to-UN Adlai E. Stevenson for criticizing Stevenson's rôle in the Cuban invasion. According to the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune, Van Fleet had said in a Tampa speech Oct. 30 that Stevenson should have been fired for insisting that the U.S. deny air cover for the invasion. Van Fleet also reportedly voiced objection to U.S. policies in Berlin, Laos and Vietnam. Stevenson wired Van Fleet that the charge against him was "totally false." Van Fleet's apology said he was "evidently erroneous. . . I stand corrected."

(Van Fleet had been appointed by Pres. Kennedy Oct. 11 as the Army Secretary's part-time consultant for special projects.) [See p. 138E1]

Hellman Conviction Upset. The U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco Dec. 29 reversed the 1958 conviction of John Cyril Hellman of violating the Smith Act by membership in the Communist Party. The court ruled that the evidence did not show Hellman personally advocated violent overthrow of the government. [See Vol. XVII, p. 49F2]

DuBois Joins CP. The Communist Party announced Nov. 22 that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, 93, Negro historian, had applied for membership and had been accepted. [See Vol. XIX, p. 147G2]

Holtzman Elected to Bench. Rep. Lester Holtzman (D., N.Y.) was elected Nov. 7 to the N.Y. Supreme Court. He resigned from the House, effective Dec. 31. [See Vol. XX, p. 408F1]

FOREIGN

Dominican Republic

Council to Govern. A joint session of the Dominican Assembly and Senate Dec. 29 approved a constitutional amendment establishing a 7-member Council of State to govern the country until Feb. 1963. The council, to take office Jan. 1, 1962, was to be replaced by a new government to be chosen in Dec. 1962 elections. The constitutional amendment declared Congress in recess pending an August meeting of a Constitutional Assembly to draft constitutional reforms.

On approval of the amendment, Pres. Joaquin Balaguer Dec. 29 signed a decree appointing the Council of State with himself as temporary head. Balaguer had said he would resign when the OAS lifted its sanctions against the DR.

Council members announced by Balaguer Dec. 30: Vice Pres. Rafael Bonnelly; Msgr. Elisco Perez Sanchez, Roman Catholic vicar of the DR; Dr. Nicolas Pichardo, University Professors Association president and National Civic Union member; ex-Puerto Plata Province Gov. Antonio Imbert Barreras; Luis Amiana Tio; retiring Supreme Court Chief Justice Eduardo Read Barreras. Read Barreras replaced José Maria Cabral Bermúdez, who had refused to serve on the council. [See p. 481B1]

Trujillo Party Quits. The Dominican Party—the main political support of the former Trujillo régime—announced its dissolution Dec. 29.

Exiles Barred. The existence of a blacklist barring some Dominican exiles from returning to the country to exercise their political rights was confirmed by a government spokesman Dec. 22. Among those on the list was National Revolutionary Front member Diego Bordas, a leftist who had returned to the DR in November after 20 years in exile but had been expelled from the country a few days later (he returned to San Juan, Puerto Rico) for "subversive activities." [See p. 252F3]

Greece

Parliament Boycotted. The Center Union coalition, headed by ex-Premier George Papandreu, boycotted Dec. 4 ceremonies in which King Paul opened the new Greek Parliament. The decision had been made at a Dec. 2

caucus. The coalition's 86 deputies refused to participate in a vote of confidence for the newly-elected government of Premier Constantine Carmanlis, whose National Radical Union had defeated the Center Union in the Oct. 29 general elections.

The Center Union charged that the National Radical Union had been elected as a result of fraud, bribery and violence.

The pro-Communist United Democratic Left, headed by Ioannis Paspalides, had called Nov. 30 for invalidation of the election and demanded new "free elections." Paspalides charged the elections were won through an "orgy of violence." [See p. 411G2-C3]

USSR Warns Vs. A-Arms. Soviet Amb.-to-Greece Mikhail Sergeev Dec. 23 expressed concern to the Greek Foreign Ministry and demanded "an explanation" of reports that Greece would be getting "foreign nuclear weapons." [See Vol. XIX, p. 182C1]

Israel

Ben-Gurion in Burma. Premier David Ben-Gurion flew to Burma Dec. 4 for a 16-day visit. In Burma, Ben-Gurion visited Israeli-type communal settlements. He was given a state dinner in Rangoon Dec. 6 at which Burmese Premier U Nu hailed the close ties between Israel and Burma. (Israel signed an \$11 million contract to provide water supply and distribution systems to 4 Burmese towns.)

The official part of Ben-Gurion's visit ended Dec. 12, then he spent 9 days in Buddhist-style meditation as Nu's personal guest. (The period was marked by abstention from solid foods from noon to daybreak, adherence to a strict vegetarian diet and instructions from Burmese scholars in philosophy and ethics of Buddhism.) On his return to Israel Dec. 22, Ben-Gurion was criticized by Israeli religious leaders for his Buddhist meditations. Rabbi Menaghem Porush of the Agudat Israel party called the premier's actions "a desecration of the name of Israel."

Defense Control Eased. Israel was reported Nov. 28 to have formed a Ministerial Security Committee (made up of representatives of the 3 parties in the cabinet) to provide clearer civilian control over defense matters.

The committee plan had been agreed on in inter-party talks preceding the formation of the new cabinet Nov. 2. The National Religious Front and Ahdut Avodah parties had demanded greater voice in security matters as a condition for rejoining Ben-Gurion's government. As chairman of the committee, Ben-Gurion promised to keep its members apprised of military and other defense matters.

Other committee members: Foreign Min. Golda Meir, Finance Min. Levi Eshkol and Agricultural Min. Moshe Dayan, all of Mapai; Labor Min. Yigal Allon of Ahdut Avodah; Interior Min. Moshe H. Shapiro of the National Religious Front. [See p. 411D3]

Reds Get Plea on Jews. The Knesset's Foreign Affairs & Security Committee Dec. 5 published an appeal to the USSR to permit Soviet

Jews to emigrate to Israel if they wished to do so. The committee also asked the USSR to grant full cultural and religious freedom to the Soviet Union's 3 million Jews. The Knesset committee issued the appeal after it had discussed reports of the arrest of Jewish community leaders and the closing of synagogues in the USSR. [See p. 431A3]

Kuwait

British Move Vs. Iraq. British naval reinforcements were sent to the Persian Gulf Dec. 27 and other British forces were alerted to oppose Iraq's possible seizure of Kuwait.

The British move was prompted by a Dec. 24 statement of Iraqi Premier Abdul Karim Kassem, who warned that "we will [soon] reactivate our forces to liberate parts of our country usurped from us." Iraqi Foreign Min. Hashem Jawad warned Dec. 26 that recognition of Kuwait by countries having diplomatic relations with Iraq would be considered by Iraq as "an unfriendly act designed to deny Iraq's rights."

A statement by the British Defense Ministry Dec. 27 said "the situation did not call for further action at this stage" because the British Middle East Command had been reinforced "to meet any emergency."

Iraq Dec. 28 protested the British military moves in a note sent by Foreign Min. Jawad to UN Security Council Pres. Omar Loutfi of the UAR. Jawad accused the British of using "traditional gunboat diplomacy" "to . . . pressure . . . small states . . . into submission" in order to maintain "its position of political and economic domination of the region."

Kuwaiti Foreign Min. Sabah Salem el Sabah Dec. 29 cabled to Loutfi an accusation that Iraq threatened Kuwait by "daily [press and radio] campaigns," by a "concentration of military forces" and by "rousing Iraqi public opinion." [See p. 374C2]

Lebanon

Revolt Crushed. Lebanese troops Dec. 31 defeated a rightwing army coup in Beirut aimed at overthrowing Pres. Fuad Chehab's régime. 5 persons were reported killed, 50 arrested.

The insurgents had the support of the rightwing Popular Syrian Party, which favored a merger of Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq to form a "Greater Syria." Popular Syrian Party leader Abdullah Saadeh was among those arrested.

According to government communiqués: The government, aware of the plot in advance, permitted the rebels to strike in the hope of wiping out their movement. 40 Tyre garrison soldiers and 2 captains, "misled by information that they were going on an official mission," drove to Beirut, where they were joined by followers of the Popular Syrian Party, who reportedly included Palestinians, Jordanians and Syrians. The rebels attacked the Defense Ministry building and occupied the Posts & Telegraph Building and an anti-riot unit's headquarters. Loyal troops drove the

rebels from all 3 structures after brief fighting. The rebels then fled to the mountain stronghold of Wadie al-Karm, 30 miles from Beirut, with 3 army officers and an unidentified police colonel they had abducted from their Beirut homes. The abducted officers: Lt. Col. Yussef Shmeit, army chief of staff; Lt. Col. Abdel Kader Chehab, Beirut army commander and Pres. Chehab's cousin; Cmdr. Toufic Galbout, security chief. Loyal troops, armed with tanks and armored cars, pursued the rebels and forced them to surrender and to give up their hostages. [See Vol. XIX, p. 280C3]

Morocco

French Cede Base. French Amb.-to-Morocco Roger Seydoux turned over to the Moroccan defense minister Sept. 30 the French-held air base at Marrakesh. Cession of the base was made under a March agreement requiring France to withdraw all its forces from its air bases and military flying schools at Agadir, Meknes and Marrakesh by Oct. 1. France maintained its last military foothold in Morocco at the naval-air base at Kenitra (formerly Port Lyautey), which it shared with the U.S. Navy. [See p. 85C3]

Jewish Travel Curbed. The Moroccan government halted Jewish emigration Dec. 19. It did so less than a month after it had lifted its 1956 ban against passports for Jews. About 2,000 Jews had left the country in the past 3 weeks. 20,000 others had received passports but would be forced to remain.

The government reimposed the restrictions against Jewish travel after opposition parties Dec. 16 had protested the Jewish emigration as "Zionist inspired." Israel was said to be the destination of most Moroccan Jewish emigrants. [See p. 366C3]

Balafrej Foreign Minister. King Hassan II Dec. 21 named ex-Premier Ahmed Balafrej as Moroccan foreign minister. The post had been vacant since June. [See Vol. XX, p. 125B3]

Poland

Budget. A 1962 budget that provided a record 19.3 billion zlotys (\$800 million at the tourist exchange rate) for defense (a 2.3-billion zloty increase) was approved by the Polish Parliament Dec. 22. The budget called for increasing the national income by 12% to about 450 billion zlotys.

Other budget estimates: 118 billion zlotys (\$4.9 billion) for capital investment, largely in heavy industry, mining and power production; 20 billion zlotys for construction of 114,000 new apartments.

1962 production goals: 109 million tons of coal; electric power output of 35 billion kwh.; 7,700,000 tons of steel. [See Vol. XX, p. 461C2]

Church Curbs Eased. The N.Y. Times reported Dec. 22 that the Polish Education Ministry had eased some of its Aug. 19 restrictions on the teaching of Roman Catholicism to Polish children. The modified rules: (1) withdrew a requirement that Catholic parishes apply for government permission to conduct religious instruction; (2) stated that "the substance of religious

instruction does not fall under the supervision of the Inspectorate of Education"; (3) made it optional for catechism instructors to apply to the Education Ministry for payment.

No change was made in the rule that barred the teaching of catechism by nuns and by any priests the education authorities said were participating in "anti-state activity." [See p. 400E3]

Soviet Union

Khrushchev Warns on Crops. Soviet Premier Khrushchev was reported to have warned at an agricultural conference in Moscow Dec. 14 that farm officials would be ousted from the Communist Party unless they improved lagging farm production. Khrushchev was quoted by Soviet newspapers as saying that the failure to increase livestock output had caused a meat shortage in Soviet cities. The speech was one of several Khrushchev made in different parts of the USSR in November-December in an effort to spur falling farm output.

The Supreme Soviet Dec. 29 issued an edict providing 3-year prison terms for farmers who negligently used equipment.

Fuels, Metals Centralized. The Supreme Soviet Dec. 8 approved the establishment of a State Committee for Fuel Industries and a State Committee for Ferrous & Nonferrous Metallurgy in a move to restore centralized agencies to administer those industries. The government had decentralized most Soviet industries in 1957. [See Vol. XVII, p. 168A2]

Khrushchev Greets Pope. The Italian newspaper Il Giorno of Milan reported Nov. 30 that Soviet Premier Khrushchev Nov. 25 had sent Pope John XXIII a personal message of good wishes on his 80th birthday.

Speculators Sentenced. The AP reported Dec. 9 that a Leningrad court Nov. 17 had sentenced to death 3 men for speculating in gold and foreign currency. 6 others received prison terms. According to the AP, all had Jewish names except one of the 6 given jail terms.

Other Foreign Events

Austria. The Austrian government July 26 completed payments to the USSR of \$150 million in World War II reparations. [See Vol. XX, p. 246E-F2]

Archduke Otto von Habsburg, 47, an exile in West Germany, submitted to Austrian Chancellor Alfons Gorbach June 5 a statement renouncing his claim to the Austrian throne. [See Vol. XVI, p. 427B2]

Bechuanaland. Bechuanaland's new multi-racial Legislative Council, provided for under a Jan. 2 constitution, was inaugurated June 20 by British High Commissioner Sir John Maud. The senior African council member was ex-Bamangwato tribal chief Seretse Khama, 40. [See p. 27A2]

Bulgaria. The Bulgarian National Assembly was reported Dec. 18 to have ousted ex-Premier Vulko Chervenkov as deputy premier. Chervenkov

had been expelled from the CP Politburo Nov. 29. [See p. 458C3]

Cambodia. Cambodia severed diplomatic relations with Thailand Oct. 23. Thailand closed its borders with Cambodia Oct. 24. Cambodia's chief of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, had denied Oct. 22 a charge by Thai Prime Min. Sarit Thanarat Oct. 20 that Communists planned to use Cambodia as a base for attacking other nations. [See p. 379E3; Vol. XIX, 39A2]

Canada. Agriculture Min. Alvin Hamilton Dec. 21 announced the signing of a new contract to ship Communist China \$71 million worth of wheat and barley. [See p. 391B2]

Cabinet changes announced by Premier John G. Diefenbaker Dec. 28: House of Commons Deputy Speaker Jacques Flynn to fill the vacant post of Minister of Mines & Technical Surveys; State Secy. Noel Dorion to handle the additional post of Privy Council president. [See Vol. XX, p. 401D3]

John Parmenter Roberts, 44, was sworn in as premier of Ontario Province Nov. 9. He succeeded Leslie M. Frost, who retired. [See Vol. XIX, p. 194F3]

Ceylon. Ceylon agreed to import 1¼ million tons of Soviet petroleum products under a 5-year contract signed in Colombo Dec. 22. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 73E3]

Ethiopia. USSR officials in Addis Ababa Nov. 15 signed an agreement to build an oil refinery (capacity: 500,000 tons a year) in the Red Sea port of Assab. A Soviet ruble credit granted Ethiopia in July 1959 was to finance the project, valued at 30 million Ethiopian dollars (about \$12 million). [See Vol. XX, p. 431D3]

Emperor Haile Selassie told Parliament in a speech from the throne Nov. 2 that he was distributing royal lands to tenants in Arussi province. He said land reform and farm expansion were vital to Ethiopian economic progress. [See Vol. XX, p. 114A1]

Haile Selassie I University was formally founded Dec. 18 in Addis Ababa. It incorporated several existing institutions, including the University College of Addis Ababa.

Finland. Social Democratic Party Chrmn. Vaino Tanner, 80, announced Dec. 13 that he would not seek reelection to Parliament in Feb. 1962. Rightwing Swedish Party leader Nils Meinander also announced his withdrawal from parliamentary elections. [See pp. 475F3-476A1]

India. Indian Prime Min. Nehru Dec. 27 defended India's Dec. 18 seizure of the Portuguese enclaves of Gôa, Damão and Diu. Speaking at a New Delhi reception for Soviet Pres. Leonid I. Brezhnev, Nehru said: "We did not do anything wrong"; the countries "who criticize us will realize . . . that what we did was right; the Soviet Union appreciated our stand and action; we thank them for that." [See pp. 481E3-482A1]

An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman Dec. 30 reported that 22 Indian

and 17 Portuguese troops had been killed in the Gôa, Damão and Diu fighting. The Portuguese army minister had estimated Portuguese casualties at 1,018.

India was reported Dec. 28 to have banned the 3 political parties allowed by Portugal in Gôa, Damão and Diu on the ground that the parties had Fascist constitutions.

Sheik Abdullah (the "Lion of Kashmir"), 56, ex-prime minister of the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir State, pleaded not guilty in Jammu Dec. 29 to charges of conspiring with Pakistan to overthrow the government of Prime Min. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, Abdullah's successor. 14 others also pleaded not guilty to the same charges; 9 were tried in absentia. Abdullah had been arrested in Aug. 1953 after being dismissed as prime minister. He was freed Jan. 8, 1958 but rearrested Apr. 30 as a security risk. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 350F3]

Iran. Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi Oct. 7 distributed his estates on the Caspian coast to 4,300 peasant families. The property distributed, valued about \$10 million, included about 3 million acres of land, about 1,000 villages, many factories, hotels and shares in local enterprises.

The shah Sept. 28 had merged \$133 million worth of royal property into the shah-financed Pahlevi Foundation, a charitable organization.

20 Iranian landowners had agreed May 22 to Premier Ali Amini's May 20 request that they sell their property to the government for distribution to peasants. Amini had warned that they would risk losing their lives and land in a revolution if they failed to do so. [See p. 207F3]

Iraq. Col. Abdul Salam Mohammed Arif, ex-deputy premier, who had been sentenced to death in 1959 for treason, was released from detention Nov. 25. [See Vol. XIX, p. 42E1]

Japan. Japanese Premier Hayato Ikeda, in a note sent to Soviet Premier Khrushchev Nov. 16, said his government still claimed Kunashir and Iturup, the 2 southernmost islands of the Soviet-occupied Kurile Islands. Ikeda said that the 2 islands were "part of Japan proper" and that their status could only be settled "by a peace treaty." Khrushchev had contended in a Sept. 23 note to Ikeda that the question of Soviet occupation of Japan's former northern islands had been "settled through a series of international agreements." [See Vol. XV, p. 114F2]

Jordan. Rafic Husseini was appointed foreign minister Nov. 11. [See p. 366A2]

Mexico. Pres. Adolfo Lopez Mateos was reported Dec. 10 to have appointed all 7 ex-Mexican presidents to a Consultative Committee in a move to strengthen national unity.

The appointees and their positions: Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, consultant to the Nacional Financiera, a government lending and industrial development agency; Miguel Aleman, Tourism Consultative Board chairman; Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, Balsas River Commission's executive director; Gen. Abe-

lardo L. Rodrigues, the Commerce Department's Fishing Bureau chairman; Emilio Cortes Gil, National Insurance Commission chairman; Gen. Pascual Ortiz Rubio, government representative in the National Association of Mexican Engineers & Architects; Roque Gonzalez Garza, Hidalgo State's coordinator of public works. [See p. 400G2-C3]

A Nationalist China. Pres. Chiang Kai-shek Aug. 23 appointed Gen. Liu An-chi to succeed Gen. Lo Lih as commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Chinese army. [See Vol. XIX, p. 234A2]

• **Huang Kuo-shu**, 54, was elected Yuan (parliament) president Feb. 28. He succeeded Dr. Chang Tao-fan, who had resigned because of ill health. [See Vol. XX, p. 461B2]

B Nigeria. Formation of a 32-man Eastern Nigerian cabinet headed by Dr. Michael Okpara as premier was announced Nov. 21. Creation of the new cabinet followed general elections held in Eastern Nigeria Nov. 10. Party composition of the East Nigerian House of Assembly following the elections: National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons, 106 seats; Action Group, 15; Dynamic Party, 5; Independents, 20. [See p. 421E3]

C The federal House Nov. 29 rejected the opposition Action Group's proposal that it approve in principle the nationalization of basic industries and businesses in Nigeria.

• **Norway.** A record 1962 budget, presented to the Storting (Parliament) Oct. 10 by Norwegian Finance Min. Petter Jakob Bjerve, estimated revenues at 7.3 billion kroner (\$952 million) and expenditures at 8.4 billion kroner (\$1.2 billion). 1,285,000 kroner (about \$183 million) was to be spent for defense, 838 million kroner (\$120 million) for social welfare and 783 million kroner (\$112 million) for church and education. Alcohol and gasoline taxes were to be increased. [See Vol. XX, p. 414C2]

D Nyasaland. The African nationalist Malawi Congress Party, headed by Dr. Hastings Banda, won 99% of the popular vote and 20 seats in the Legislative Council's all-African lower roll in Nyasaland's first general election held Aug. 15. (The elections were held under a new constitution that had gone into effect July 20.) Malawi candidates also won 2 of 8 seats in the council's upper roll of white and Asian voters. Rhodesia-Nyasaland Federation Prime Min. Roy Welensky's United Federal Party won 5 council seats. The Malawi Party favored Nyasaland's withdrawal from the federation.

E The British Colonial office announced Sept. 2 that Banda, who had been appointed to the 5-man Executive Council, had been named resources minister in Nyasaland's new government. [See Vol. XX, p. 404C3]

• **Philippines.** Diosdado Macapagal was inaugurated president of the republic Dec. 30. [See p. 481E1]

G Ruanda-Urundi. A UN commission that had supervised the September elections in Ruanda and in Urundi submitted a report to the General Assembly Dec. 7. It recommended that the assembly "accept the fact"

of both elections to pave the way for the Belgian-administered trust territory's independence. The report said all political parties had been able to express their opinions "freely" in the Urundi elections. But it questioned the fairness of the Ruanda elections. [See p. 392F2]

The Ruanda Legislative Council Oct. 26 elected Gregoire Kayibanda as president and head of government. [See p. 422A1]

• **South Korea.** 5 aides of ex-South Korean Pres. Syngman Rhee were executed by hanging in Seoul Dec. 21. The death sentences of 5 others were commuted to life imprisonment.

Those executed: ex-Home Min. Choi In Kyu (for committing fraud in the Mar. 1960 presidential elections); Kwak Yung Joo, Rhee's former bodyguard, and ex-underworld leader Lim Wah Soo (for violence and corruption); ex-newspaper publisher Cho Yong Soo (for sympathizing with North Korean views); Socialist politician Choi Baek Keum.

Those whose sentences were commuted: ex-newspaper man Song Chi Yung; Han Hi Suk, Rhee's ex-campaign manager and ex-National Assembly speaker; ex-underworld leader Yoo Chi Kwang; Ahn Shin Kyu; Col. Lee Kap Yung (charged with obstructing the junta's May 16 coup). [See pp. 242F3, 200C1, 199G3; Vol. XX, 372B1, 249D1]

Lt. Gen. Chang Do Young, ex-army junta chairman, and 25 of his military aides, were indicted in Seoul Oct. 23 on charges of anti-revolutionary activities. Chang was charged with trying to block the May 16 coup by preventing troops from joining the rebel forces. He also was charged with influencing Gen. Carter M. Magruder, ex-UN military chief in Korea, to issue a statement against the coup. [See p. 374A2]

South Korean Amb.-to-South Viet Nam Choi Duk Shin, was appointed foreign minister Oct. 11. [See p. 375E2]

• **Southern Rhodesia.** Joshua Nkomo, president of the outlawed African National Democratic Party, announced Dec. 17 the formation of the Southern Rhodesia African People's Union. Nkomo said the new party, which he was to head, would oppose Southern Rhodesia's new constitution, which he said was "designed to entrench white supremacy." [See p. 472B2]

Thailand. Princess Luxmami Lawan, 62, sister of Prince Wan Waithayakon, Thai deputy premier, was found murdered in Bangkok Sept. 2.

• **Tibet.** The New Delhi office of the exiled Dalai Lama reported Nov. 16 that Tibetan guerrillas had forced the Chinese Communists to abandon construction of an 800-mile railroad from Lanchow, China to the Tibetan capital of Lhasa. More than 1,000 rebels were said to have been killed by Chinese air attacks.

The Dalai Lama, in a note circulated to UN members in New York Oct. 6, had charged that Chinese jet planes had machine-gunned 600 starving Tibetan refugee families who had left for India. [See pp. 351E1, 123B2]

Uganda. The British Colonial Office announced Oct. 9 that Uganda would be granted independence Oct. 9, 1962. The announcement was made at the end of constitutional conferences that had been started in London Sept. 18

by British and Uganda officials.

Major points of a new constitution announced Oct. 10: (1) Uganda would attain full control of internal affairs by Mar. 1; (2) nationwide elections would be held in April for an 82-member National Assembly; (3) following independence, Britain would be represented in Uganda by a governor responsible for foreign affairs and defense; (4) Buganda, a monarchy within Uganda, would be governed as a federated state with its own 100-member parliament. Buganda would be represented in the Uganda National Assembly by 21 representatives. [See p. 123C2]

• **West Indies.** The islands of Trinidad and Tobago became a self-governing British territory Dec. 29. [See p. 412B2]

ECONOMY

• **Stock Probe.** The SEC opened its investigation of the securities business Dec. 19 by sending questionnaires to 20 corporations and 500 brokerage firms on "hot issues" sold to the public since 1959. Milton H. Cohen, 50, Chicago lawyer who was appointed to head the investigation Oct. 26, said the questionnaires were "not to be construed as a reflection" on any firm or individual. The inquiry, authorized by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 5, was to be ended by Jan. 3, 1963. [See p. 355C2]

Stock Trading Records. The number of shares traded on the N.Y. Stock Exchange rose from 766,693,818 in 1960 to 1,021,264,589 in 1961, the biggest volume since 1929 when 1,124,800,410 shares were traded. The Dow-Jones industrial stock price average, which closed 1960 at 615.89, rose to a record 734.91 Dec. 13 and closed 1961 at 731.14. [See pp. 30C2, 422B3]

• **Anti-Trust Cases.** The Justice Department asked the U.S. District Court in Philadelphia Dec. 22 to enjoin the General Electric Co. from anti-trust violations in any product it manufactured. A pending order prohibited GE from price-fixing only in 18 heavy electrical equipment lines. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, in announcing the new request, said GE was involved in 39 anti-trust cases, 29 of which resulted in convictions, 7 in consent decrees and 3 in adverse findings by the FTC. The request was filed as amendments to a Feb. 16, 1960 complaint. [See p. 47E-F3]

San Francisco filed 2 treble damage suits against 8 electrical equipment manufacturers Dec. 6. It sued: Federal Pacific Electrical Co. on charges of overpricing by 40% in the sale of 13 circuit-breakers in 1959; Allis-Chalmers; GE; Westinghouse; I-T-E Circuit Breaker; McGraw-Edison; Moloney Electric; Wagner Electric.

Commonwealth Edison Co. and 7 other electric utilities in 3 Midwestern states filed suits in U.S. District Court in Chicago Dec. 6 against 20 equipment makers. They charged overpricing.

The Public Service Electric & Gas Co. filed 7 triple damage suits in U.S. District Court in Newark, N.J. Dec. 26 against 21 equipment manufacturers, including Westinghouse, GE and Allis-Chalmers.

The Union Electric Co. of St. Louis filed suit in U.S. District Court in St. Louis Dec. 26 against Westinghouse and GE. It alleged overcharges on turbine generator units.

U.S. Judge J. Cullen Ganey in Philadelphia Dec. 20 ended 5-year probations imposed on 23 electrical equipment executives in February, but he threatened "far greater punishment than before" if any were ever again found guilty of such charges. [See p. 47B3]

A federal grand jury in Danville, Ill. Dec. 13 indicted the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. on charges of conspiring and attempting to monopolize and restrain trade since 1931 in the

manufacture and sale of pressure-sensitive tape, magnetic recording tape and aluminum pre-sensitized lithographic plates. The 9-count indictment charged that MMM had abused patent license agreements. Named as co-conspirators but not as defendants in the pressure sensitive tape indictment: Johnson & Johnson, Permacel-LePage's, Inc., Permacel Tape Corp., Industrial Tape Corp. and Revolite Corp., all of New Brunswick, N.J.; Kendall Co., Boston; Norton Co., Worcester, Mass.; Seamless Rubber Co., New Haven, Conn.; Johns-Manville Corp., N.Y. Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology was named as a co-conspirator in the magnetic tape counts, and A. B. Dick Co. (Niles, Ill.) was named in the lithographic plates counts.

The Justice Department filed a civil anti-trust suit in U.S. District Court in Chicago Dec. 29 to enjoin the American Optical Co. (Southbridge, Mass.) and Bausch & Lomb, Inc. (Rochester, N.Y.) from continuing in the wholesale and retail eyeglass business and to force them to divest themselves of their 408 "branch" wholesale distributors. The suit was a parallel action to the Aug. 1 indictment of the 2 companies by a federal grand jury. It said the defendants' 1959 sales had totaled \$152 million (American Optical \$89 million, Bausch & Lomb \$63 million) compared with the \$33 million combined sales of the 4 other largest U.S. manufacturers. The defendants were accused of using pressure to force independent competitors out of the eyeglass business and of fixing prices by operating jointly "on 2 separate . . . levels," the manufacturing of supplies and wholesale distribution through "branch" laboratories. [See p. 283A2]

U.S. Judge Jacob Mishler in Brooklyn Dec. 15 fined 4 corporations and 4 of their officials \$186,000 for contempt of court by violating a consent decree against price-fixing in carbon dioxide. Those fined: General Dynamics Corp. \$75,000; Air Reduction Co., Inc. \$60,000; Chemetron Corp. \$25,000; Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. \$20,000; George C. Cusack and John J. Lincoln of Air Reduction, \$1,500 each; Henry C. Mathey and Rex L. Nicholson of General Dynamics, \$1,500 each. [See p. 451A-B2]

Construction Record. The Commerce Department estimated Dec. 27 that the value of new construction put in place in 1960 totaled a record \$57½ billion, up 3% from 1960 and 2% from 1959. Private construction outlays in 1961 totaled \$40.4 billion, up 2% from 1960; public construction totaled \$17.1 billion, up 7%. [See p. 30E3]

U.S. AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTION

Passenger Cars			
General Motors Corp.	1961	1960	
Chevrolet	1,201,826	1,614,342	
Corvair	316,679	259,276	
Chevy II	86,319		
Pontiac	244,391	418,154	
Tempest	115,945	32,052	
Oldsmobile	253,944	362,681	
Olds F-85	67,894	39,931	
Buick	191,392	271,071	
Buick Special	99,893	36,733	
Cadillac	148,298	158,941	
GM total	2,726,581	3,193,181	
Ford Motor Co.			
Ford	710,392	917,087	
Falcon	486,079	507,199	
Fairlane	60,443		
Thunderbird	88,207	87,218	
Mercury	109,755	161,785	
Comet	185,844	198,031	
Meteor	16,036		
Lincoln	33,180	20,683	
Ford total	1,689,936	1,892,003	
Chrysler Corp.			
Plymouth	188,170	252,453	
Valiant	122,275	231,516	
Dodge	166,158	362,808	
Lancer	54,621	48,858	
DeSoto		19,411	
Chrysler	104,747	87,420	
Imperial	12,699	16,829	
Chrysler total	648,670	1,019,295	
American Motors Corp.*	437,285	485,745	
Studebaker-Packard Corp. ...	78,661	105,902	
Total all makers	5,516,633	6,696,126	
Trucks			
Total	829,167	918,433	

*Rambler ‡Discontinued *49.4% of industry total ‡30.6% of industry total *10.7% of industry total ‡46.8% of industry total *1.4% of industry total

Mineral Output. The U.S. Bureau of Mines estimated Dec. 31 that the value of minerals produced in the U.S. totaled \$18 billion in 1961, compared with \$18.1 billion in 1957 and \$17.9 billion in 1960. Natural gas output totaled an estimated 13.4 trillion cubic feet, up 5% from 1960; crude oil totaled 2.6 billion barrels, up 2%. Bituminous coal and lignite output dropped 4%. Total value of metals produced dropped from \$2 billion in 1960 to \$1.9 billion in 1961. Gold output dropped 9%; silver output rose 12%. 66 million tons of pig iron and 98 million tons of steel ingots were produced annually in both 1960 and 1961. Exports of U.S. iron ore mines dropped from 82,900,000 tons in 1960 to 70 million in 1961; iron ore imports dropped from 34½ million tons to about 25 million tons. Primary aluminum production in the U.S. totaled an estimated 1,800,000 tons, down 6% from 1960's record output. [See p. 30D2, C3]

Smoking Record. U.S. cigarette output totaled a record 528 billion cigarettes in 1961, up 4% from 1960, the Department of Agriculture estimated Dec. 28. 488½ billion cigarettes were for domestic U.S. consumption, 14½ billion for U.S. armed forces overseas, 2.7 billion for Puerto Rico and U.S. territories and 22.3 billion for export. \$6.9 billion was paid for cigarettes in the U.S. in 1961; \$1.1 billion of the total was for excise taxes.

Cigar consumption exceeded 1.1 billion, almost 1½% more than 1960 total. [See p. 30F3]

Air Fare Increase. The CAB authorized the major U.S. airlines Dec. 28 to increase fares by 3% for 6 months. [See p. 423G2]

AWARDS

Mitropoulos Music Awards. Agustin Anievas, 27, of New York, won the gold medal and \$5,000 first prize in the first Dimitri Mitropoulos international music competition at finals held in New York Dec. 17. Other winning pianists: 2d prize (\$3,000), Marta Pariente, 25, of Buenos Aires; 3d prize (\$1,500), Susan Starr, 19, of Philadelphia; 4th prize (\$1,000), Ralph Votapek, 22, of Milwaukee.

Social Science Awards. Recipients of the 1961 Gold Medal Awards of the National Institute of Social Sciences, announced Dec. 9 in New York, were: Drs. Karl and William Menninger, Menninger Foundation board chairman and president, respectively; Edward Durell Stone, architect; Mrs. Hugh Bullock, Academy of American Poets president. The awards were for "service to humanity."

Film Critics Awards. The N.Y. Film Critics Dec. 28 named "West Side Story" the best motion picture of 1961. It was the first musical to receive the award. "La Dolce Vita" was chosen the year's best foreign film. Sophia Loren (in "Two Women") and Maximilian Schell (in "Judgment at Nuremberg") were cited as best actress and actor. Robert Rossen was named the year's best director for

"The Hustler." [See Vol. XX, p. 485F1]

SPORTS

Boxing. Gabriel (Flash) Elorde of the Philippines retained the world junior lightweight championship by scoring a technical knockout in 2 minutes, 22 seconds of the first round over Sergio Caprari of Italy in Manila Dec. 16. [See p. 136A3]

Chess. Pal Benko of New York won the U.S. open championship Aug. 26 in San Francisco. Mrs. Eva Aronson of Chicago won the women's title. [See p. 32F2]

Mikhail Tal, 25, of Riga, Soviet Latvia won the international chess masters tournament in Bled, Yugoslavia by defeating U.S. champion Bobby Fischer, 14½ points to 13½ (reported Oct. 4). [See p. 196A2]

Football. The Green Bay Packers of the Western Conference defeated the N.Y. Giants of the Eastern Conference, 37-0, in Green Bay Dec. 31 to win the National Football League pro championship. [See Vol. XX, p. 487E2]

The Houston Oilers of the Eastern Division defeated the San Diego Chargers of the Western Division, 10-3, in San Diego Dec. 24 to win the American Football League pro championship.

Final pro league standings:

Eastern	W.	L.	T.	PF*	PA‡
New York	10	3	1	368	220
Philadelphia	10	4	0	361	297
Cleveland	8	5	1	319	270
St. Louis	7	7	0	279	267
Pittsburgh	6	8	0	295	287
Dallas	4	9	1	236	380
Washington	1	12	1	174	392
Western	W.	L.	T.	PF*	PA‡
Green Bay	11	3	0	391	223
Detroit	8	5	1	270	258
Baltimore	8	6	0	302	307
Chicago	8	6	0	326	302
San Francisco	7	6	1	346	272
Los Angeles	4	10	0	263	333
Minnesota	3	11	0	285	407
American Football League					
Eastern	W.	L.	T.	PF*	PA‡
Houston	10	3	1	513	242
Boston	9	4	1	413	313
New York	7	7	0	301	390
Buffalo	6	8	0	294	342
Western	W.	L.	T.	PF*	PA‡
San Diego	12	2	0	396	219
Dallas	6	8	0	334	343
Denver	3	11	0	251	432
Oakland	2	12	0	237	458

*Points for ‡Points against

COLLEGE BOWL GAMES

Dec. 9: **Gotham Bowl** (N.Y.)—Baylor 24, Utah State 9. Dec. 16: **Liberty Bowl** (Philadelphia)—Syracuse 15, Miami (Fla.) 14; **Bluebonnet Bowl** (Houston)—Kansas 33, Rice 7. Dec. 30: **Sun Bowl** (El Paso, Tex.)—Villanova 17, Wichita 9; **East-West All-Star game** (San Francisco)—West 21, East 8; **Blue-Gray All-Star game** (Montgomery, Ala.)—Gray (South) 9, Blue (North) 7; **Gator Bowl** (Jacksonville, Fla.)—Penn State 30, Georgia Tech 15. [See Vol. XX, p. 487B3]

Dale Hall, 37, was dismissed Dec. 9 as head coach at the U.S. Military Academy (West Point).

Frank (Pop) Ivy, 45, resigned Dec. 6 as head coach of the NFL St. Louis Cardinals.

Golf. The PGA at its 45th annual convention in Hollywood, Fla. Nov. 9 eliminated from its constitution a

provision restricting membership to "Caucasians" only.

Track & Field. Olympic gold medal winner Wilma Rudolph of Clarksville, Tenn. was named female athlete of 1961 by the AP Dec. 18. She also had been the 1960 winner. [See p. 332C3]

Weight-Lifting. Rudolf Plyukfelder of the USSR set a world light heavy-weight record with a total lift of 462.5 kilograms (1,019¼ pounds) for the 3 categories (press, snatch and jerk) in the Soviet National Championships at Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine Dec. 21. Plyukfelder simultaneously broke his own world record in the snatch with a 142-kilogram (313-pound) mark. [See p. 452E2]

— OBITUARIES —

Moss Hart, 57, playwright, director, film scenarist, author of best-selling autobiography "Act One" (1959); Dec. 20 in Palm Springs, Calif. of heart attack. Among the plays Hart wrote in collaboration with the late George S. Kaufman: "You Can't Take It With You" (which won the Pulitzer Prize for 1936-37), "I'd Rather Be Right" (1937), "The Man Who Came to Dinner" (1939). He wrote "Lady in the Dark" (1941), "Winged Victory" (1943). Hart received the Tony award in 1957 for his direction of "My Fair Lady." [See Vol. XX, p. 485D2; XIX, 308E3; XVI, 95E1]

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson (Edith Bolling Wilson), 89, widow of ex-Pres. Wilson; Dec. 28 in Washington.

— MISCELLANEOUS —

Christmas Toll. Traffic accidents during the Christmas weekend (6 p.m. Dec. 22 to midnight Dec. 25) caused 524 U.S. deaths, the AP reported Dec. 26. [See Vol. XX, p. 472D2]

Athens Cyclone. Floods caused by a 4-hour cyclone killed 44 persons in Athens Nov. 6. The storm destroyed more than 4,000 homes. [See p. 136G3]

Air Crashes. A British European Airways Comet 4B jetliner, en route from London to Tel Aviv, Israel exploded and crashed in flames Dec. 22, minutes after takeoff from Ankara, Turkey. 27 of 34 persons aboard, including all 7 crewmen, were killed.

A photo plane crashed into a crowd in Seville, Spain Dec. 19 after hitting a high-tension post. 30 persons, including 2 crewmen, were killed.

School-Bus Collision. 20 children were killed when their school bus collided with the Union Pacific's City of Denver passenger train at a train crossing near Greeley, Colo. Dec. 14.

Italian Train Crash. The rear car of a Sicilian train en route from Soveria Mannelli to Catanzaro, broke loose and crashed into a gorge near Catanzaro Dec. 23. 69 persons were killed.

Polish Shipyard Fire. A fire Dec. 13 burned out the hull of the Maria Konopnicka—a 10,000-ton Polish freighter—at the Gdansk shipyard. At least 22 workmen were killed.

Colombian Quake. Central Colombia was struck by an earthquake Dec. 20. At least 20 persons were killed.

Air Records. A U.S. Navy McDonnell F4H Phantom II jet piloted by Marine Lt. Col. Robert B. Robinson set a 1,606.342-mph. (top speed: 1,650 mph.) world speed record Nov. 24. Robinson flew at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif. The F4H set a horizontal flight record for a sustained altitude of 66,443.8 feet Dec. 5. The F4H had set a 902.769-mph. low-level speed record over a 1.8-mile course at White Sands, N.M. Aug. 28. [See p. 212E3]

Jacqueline Cochran set a women's world speed record of 842.6 mph. in a Northrop T-38 Talon jet over a 15-kilometer course at Edwards Air Force Base Aug. 25.

A Convair-990 jetliner set a world speed record for commercial passenger transports by flying 675 mph. in a test flight May 8 between Santa Catalina Island and San Diego, Calif. [See Vol. XX, p. 6G3]

An American Airlines Boeing 707B jet averaged 576.72 mph. Oct. 25 in flying from San Francisco to New York in a record 4 hours 29 minutes. It was the first official international commercial speed record set by a U.S. airline.

The U.S. Navy announced Dec. 2 that an anti-submarine Sikorsky HSS2 piloted by Capt. Bruce K. Lloyd and Cmdr. E. J. Roulstone had set a world helicopter speed record of 182.8 mph. for 100 kilometers (62 miles) over a closed-circuit course between Milford and Westbrook, Conn. An HSS2 had set a world helicopter speed record of 192.9 mph. over a 3-kilometer course May 18.

Balloon Record. Mrs. Alfred Wolfe, 56, of Blue Bell, Pa. stayed aloft over Oklahoma and Texas for 40 hours, 8 minutes in a 65-foot balloon Nov. 19-20, a women's world endurance record.

Mailer Freed. Novelist Norman Mailer, 38, received a suspended sentence in New York Nov. 13 on charges stemming from the Nov. 20, 1960 stabbing of his wife. He had pleaded guilty Mar. 9 to 3d degree assault. [See p. 60B3]

Brous, Jensen Sentenced. Bernard Brous and Dale Jensen were sentenced in Carson City, Nev. Nov. 2 to 8 years in prison for blowing up 3 American Telephone & Telegraph Co. communications towers in Utah and Nevada May 28. [See pp. 226E3-227B1]

Paintings Recovered. 9 of 10 paintings stolen from the Pittsburgh home of G. David Thompson were recovered in a Pittsburgh motel room, the FBI announced Dec. 14. Ralph C. Hobbs, 45, of Beaver Falls, Pa. was arrested Dec. 13 as the alleged "middleman" in an attempt to collect ransom for the paintings. [See p. 300C2]

Michael Rockefeller Search Ends. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller announced in Albany, N.Y. Dec. 22 that the Netherlands government had ended its search for his son, Michael, lost off the southwestern coast of New Guinea since Nov. 19. [See p. 452F2]

'Miss World' Chosen. The Miss World beauty contest of 1961 was won by Rosemarie Frankland, 18, of Great Britain in London Oct. 9. [See Vol. XX, p. 396G3]

'Most Admired' Women. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was the woman "most admired" by Americans in 1961, the Gallup Poll reported Dec. 26. It was the 13th time in 14 years that she had headed the annual poll. Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy was 2d, Queen Elizabeth II 3d, Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower 4th, Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce 5th, Helen Keller 6th, Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek 7th, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith 8th, Pauline Frederick 9th and Mrs. Patricia Nixon 10th. [See Vol. XX, p. 488B-C1]

'Most Admired Men.' Pres. Kennedy was the man "most admired" by Americans in 1961, according to a Gallup Poll survey reported Dec. 28. Ex-Pres. Eisenhower was 2d, Sir Winston Churchill 3d, Adlai E. Stevenson 4th, Dr. Albert Schweitzer 5th, ex-Pres. Truman 6th, the Rev. Billy Graham 7th, ex-Vice Pres. Nixon 8th, Pope John XXIII 9th, Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur 10th. [See Vol. XX, p. 488A-B1]

Princess' Son Named. Viscount Linley of Nymans, infant son of the Earl (Antony Armstrong-Jones) and Countess (Princess Margaret) of Snowdon, was named David Albert Charles Nov. 28. [See p. 412F2]

Married

Prince Abdallah, 26, brother of King Hassan II of Morocco, to Lamia Solh, 26, daughter of the late ex-Lebanese Premier Riad Solh; Nov. 9 in Rabat, Morocco. [See p. 427A2]

Lucille Ball, comedienne, to comedian Gary Morton; Nov. 20 in New York (her 2d). [See Vol. XX, p. 164E3]

Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.), 49, to Helen Eugenia Hardin, 28; Dec. 16 in Washington, D.C. (her 2d). [See p. 398D2]

Ted Williams, 43, ex-Boston Red Sox baseball star, to model Lee Howard, 36; Sept. 19 in East Cambridge, Mass. (2d for each). [See Vol. XX, p. 343F1]

Divorced

Habib Bourguiba, Tunisian president, from Moufida Bourguiba; reported Oct. 8. [See p. 416D1]

Dick Clark, 31, TV performer, from Barbara Clark; Nov. 21 in Philadelphia. [See Vol. XX, pp. 150A3-151B1]

Sir Cedric Hardwicke, British actor, by Lady Hardwicke (the former Mary Scott); Nov. 14 in Santa Monica, Calif. [See Vol. XIX, p. 324A3]

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